



# DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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Courtesy Ogden-Standard Examiner

*Covered wagon used to transport pioneers across the plains*

## EDITORIAL

THE Sesquicentennial Celebration offers unprecedented opportunity for study of our Constitution and for individual reappraisal of the ideals upon which this nation is founded. Freedom, equality, justice and humanity have been the American's creed. If a new standard, such as has been set up in other parts of the world, is to find favor here, it should at least be after a careful re-examining of what we now profess and a redefinition of purpose by our people.

The Preamble to the Constitution of the United States sets forth in definite language the purpose in the minds of those who wrote our wonderful Constitution. With a definite purpose, they drew up a document which should be a guide in attaining the ends enumerated. At that time freedom and justice loomed high in men's hearts; they were more to be desired than riches or personal advantage. The torch of liberty shone brightly from these shores and drew hither the oppressed of other countries. Ideals of democracy spread through many lands.

BUT the war to make the world safe for democracy did not attain its aim, while it did sow seeds of jealousy and discontent and suffering from which new-old philosophies have arisen. Totalitarian states acting as a mass are able to present a front of unity and purpose which achieves results. The slow ways of democracy are being questioned as never before. The lack of unity in

purpose where centralized coercion is wanting results in a people exposed to all the wiles of propaganda which appeal to their sympathies and emotions, and prepare the soil for their downfall. The adherents to these foreign philosophies know exactly what they are driving at and have accepted their responsibility as cogs in the wheel of destiny. They have a driving force born of necessity and are absolutely ruthless when it comes to obstacles in their way.

Democracy is still the hope of the world, the way to peace and justice. No other road leads that way. It is the responsibility of American citizens to make its light shine more brightly to show the way in a troubled world, to form a united front for principle above expediency.

THESE citizens need, however, to go to the source of their strength, their Declaration of Independence and their Constitution, and to become imbued with the principles of Christian brotherhood which illuminated those documents under whose tenets these United States have prospered. It is time for a searching out of values and a restatement of purpose that will prevent the selling of a marvelous heritage for a mess of pottage.

Let us make use of the Sesquicentennial program and see to it that we and all whom we may contact know the purpose of a free nation and the road to follow to preserve it.

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER.



*Courtesy U. S. Forest Service*

UTAH OUTDOOR CAMP IN U. S. FOREST RECREATION SERVICE





*Courtesy U. S. Forest Service*

CAMPING ON NAVAJO LAKE, DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST, IN SOUTHERN UTAH

## Recreation on Utah's National Forests and Wild Life in Utah

R. H. RUTLEDGE

*Regional U. S. Forester of Region 4*

NO OTHER areas of whatever nature have the wide expanses of territory, the unlimited variations of scenery and topography, the opportunities for freedom and privacy that those vacation-bent, find on Utah's national forests. The eight million acres so classified include practically all forested land in the state and, therefore, comprise its greatest public recreation resource. A casual study of a Utah map will show that the prominent mountain ranges, largely within national forests, form the backbone of the state. Nestling along their foothills on both slopes are the cities, towns, and villages surrounded by fertile irrigated areas beyond which stretch the open ranges. Nearly every community, whatever its size may be, has an area, a spot, large or small, in the nearby canyons where its people go and toward which they

have cultivated a common feeling of interest and proprietorship.

For a number of years, selected and usable areas on the national forests have been gradually undergoing improvements to provide more and better accommodations in the way of picnic spots, camp grounds, trails, and winter sports. During the 1936 season nearly 700,000 people visited forest recreational areas on the nine national forests of the state, so it becomes obvious that important use of this nature requires adequate facilities and careful planning. It is not only necessary to provide for today, but to plan for the future because more and more Utah people and visitors from other states are going to the mountains on their trips and vacations. It will be but a year or two until numbers annually coming to the forests will reach



*Courtesy U. S. Forest Service*

MILL CREEK CANYON ENTRANCE TO THE WASATCH U. S. FOREST RECREATION CAMP IN UTAH

the million mark, or almost twice the present state population.

Within the past four or five years rapid progress has been made in planning and developing recreational areas in the canyons within the national forests where the most intensive use is concentrated. At the present time 90 larger and more important camp grounds and picnic areas are opened for public use, while 92 smaller units are also used. Improvements on these places are planned around the central idea of preserving or creating natural appearances and the accomplishment of a scheme in man-made things that will blend into the surroundings in a fashion pleasing to the eye. At present also 130 additional recreational areas are listed for future construction.

The essentials of a well improved forest camp ground include sanitation facilities, an adequate and clean water supply, playgrounds for children and adults, tables, rustic camp stoves, shelters, and adequate parking space. One of the unusual features common to all the larger camp grounds is the open-air amphitheatre. Built of native timbers and rocks, these structures, seating from a few hundred to more than two thou-

sand people, enjoy a growing popularity. In some cases, such as Mill Creek Canyon east of Salt Lake City, reservations are made well in advance of the desired dates. Open-air community programs which prompted the amphitheatre idea are distinctly typical of forest recreation in Utah and they represent one of the most glamorous and romantic aspects in the modern tendency for free and unhampered expression in the great outdoors.

At Aspen Grove, in a natural basin on the east slope of Mt. Timpanogos, a few miles northeast of Provo, within the Wasatch National Forest, is the site of the Brigham Young University summer school. Nearby is the well known Aspen Grove camp ground with its amphitheatre capable of seating 2,500 people. From the Grove an easy foot trail wends its way for seven miles to the summit of Timpanogos Peak, 11,957 feet above sea level. Annually the Timpanogos hike takes place, an occasion unique in every way. Nearly five thousand people came last year from every part of Utah and from other states to enjoy the pageant and the 24-hour continuous hike which followed.

But mountain recreation in Utah is not

all on camp grounds. Beyond where the roads end are wild places within the national forests where primitive conditions still largely prevail. So those of an adventurous spirit who seek regions of solitude far removed from the hum-drum of modern life, can prepare and go to rugged places in the Wasatch or Uintah Mountains where their only companions will be the creations of nature and wild life in its native habitat. The High Uintas Primitive Area covering nearly one-third of a million acres, has been dedicated to the preservation of original conditions where nature will essentially remain undespoiled and where those possessing the true spirit of the pioneers may continue to find all the mystery, romance, and freedom from artificiality that symbolizes the old west. The primitive area is a bit of the last frontier.

#### WILD LIFE IN UTAH

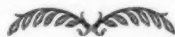
Utah is fortunate in having a great variety of wild life. Authorities say there are 571 native species of fish, birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles. Although all species are valuable from an economic, educational and scientific standpoint, yet the greatest interest is exhibited in big game, upland birds, water fowl and food fishes.

Of the big game animals, the mule deer is the most important because of its abundance and wide distribution. State game wardens and forest rangers, estimate there are over 100,000 deer in the state, about 3,500 elk, a few hundred big horn sheep and prong-horned antelope. Approximately 80 percent of the deer and elk are

within the national forests, at least during the summer, while in winter, most of them drift off the National Forests on to private and public lands. Because winter feed is the principal limiting factor, careful control measures are necessary to prevent starvation and range depletion.

All hunting is conducted under state laws, but the Forest Service cooperates with the State Game Department in carrying out game management practices on National Forests. During the past season 29,500 sportsmen hunted deer on the National Forests. Elk hunting is handled under the limited license system. Mountain sheep and antelope have been on the protected list for many years. As well as upland birds, the dusky grouse, sage hens and ruffed grouse, Chinese pheasants are numerous throughout the irrigated valleys and annually provide short season hunting.

The Federal Government and the State Game Department have extensive projects planned to improve the habitat for water fowl, of which the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge is outstanding. By constructing 30 miles of dike, 64,216 acres of barren mud flats have been converted into a bird haven which seasonally harbors more than 200 different species of bird life. Intensive studies are being conducted in the laboratories at the refuge to perfect a remedy for "duck sickness" which yearly kills thousands of these birds. Ten state and two federal fish hatcheries produce and distribute approximately 10,000,000 trout to the streams annually for maintaining good fishing throughout the Beehive State.





*Courtesy Gillham Advertising Agency*

FAMOUS SALT LAKE THEATRE ERECTED IN 1861 AND TORN DOWN IN 1928, IN WHICH MANY STAGE CELEBRITIES APPEARED

## Utah's Contribution to Music and Drama

GRACE A. COOPER

IT WAS the sincere philosophy of Brigham Young that the "People must have amusement as well as religion." Even on their great migration West in 1847, the Pioneers found time to present short programs and skits among themselves. In 1850 the Musical and Dramatic Association was organized and the first public dramatic performance was presented by them in the Bowery, a former Mormon place of public worship, situated near the present Tabernacle site. The Bowery was replaced by the Social Hall in 1852. The Salt Lake Theatre, first named Brigham's Theatre, was at the time of its erection and for many years after, one of the finest in America. The construction and complete equipping and decorating of such a super-structure at that time (1861), in the midst of the western wilderness, and eight years before the event of the railroad, was a difficult and unique accomplishment. It was not surpassed in magnitude, completeness and equipment by any other existing playhouse. Its stage,

one hundred and fifty feet deep, remained the most conspicuous of any in the country. The "Greenroom," located at the rear of the stage, was a popular gathering place for early-day players. The room was large, with huge wall mirrors and call boards. Players used it for a study hall and as a place to receive their guests. Originally the theatre was illuminated by 285 oil lamps which, in 1872, were replaced with gas and a few years later with electricity. During the times the oil lamps were used buckets of sand and water and barrels of wet salt were placed at vantage points throughout the building and were used on many occasions to stop a blazing oil lamp. Many interesting books have been written about the old Salt Lake theatre. From its erection in 1861 until it was torn down in 1928 all the great artists of the times had appeared on its stage, and among the earlier day actors it was their proud boast that they had played in the famous Salt Lake theatre.

Many of Utah's sons and daughters have become famous on stage and screen. So long one of the theatre's brightest ornaments and its most fascinating personalities is Maude Adams. Born in Salt Lake City November 11, 1872, she began her career as a baby on the stage of the old Salt Lake theatre, appearing later in child parts. Her mother was Mrs. Annie Adams, a well-known actress of her day, and her father was James Kiskadden, a business man. At 16, Maude Adams' career began in earnest when she joined the E. H. Southern company in "The Midnight Bell." She was immediately popular. Her greatest triumphs were with the famous John Drew, in "Little Minister" and later in "Peter Pan." Maude Adams' interpretation of Peter Pan has never been surpassed nor equaled. She is now living in retirement in New York.

Utah's musical talent is recognized throughout America and Europe. Music was encouraged by the early settlers. During their trek across the plains and mountains to Utah the tired day was ended with singing around the camp fires. The young people, through the various organizations of the Mormon church, are encouraged to cultivate their musical talents. Perhaps the best known singer to have gained national fame is Emma Lucy Gates who sang in leading roles in Kaisers Royal Opera Company and other well-known concert companies.

Three sisters of Ogden, Utah, attained national and international fame on the concert and opera stage. Hazel Tout, known on the stage as Hazel Dawn, achieved recognition about twenty-five years ago in the leading role of "The Pink Lady," the theme song of which, "Beautiful Lady," is still a favorite number for the radio. Other successes followed. Nanny Tout Graham was well known in concert and opera both in America and Europe and resided in Milan, Italy, for a number of years. Margaret Tout Browning, otherwise Margaret Romaine, sang with the Metropolitan Opera Company and became popular on the concert stage. Hazel Dawn, now Mrs. Charles Gruelle, of Los Angeles, has retired and devotes all of her time to domestic duties. Mrs. Graham and Miss Romaine live in New York and also are virtually retired.

Among other Utahns, who have won suc-



*Courtesy Salt Lake Tribune*

MAUDE ADAMS, A NATIVE OF SALT LAKE CITY, WHO HAD HER FIRST STAGE APPEARANCE IN THE OLD SALT LAKE THEATRE, AS A BABY, WHEN HER MOTHER, MRS. ANNIE ADAMS KISKADDEN, WAS APPEARING THERE

cess in concert and opera were Wanda Lyon, Irene Kelly Williams, and Viola Pratt Gillette of Salt Lake City. Mrs. Gillette, at one time, headed a company of her own in an operatic tour of the United States and a number of foreign countries.

Utah also has produced musical composers of note. Otto Harbach, author of "No, No Nanette," "Katinka," "Rose Marie," and a number of other popular operas, is a native of Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. Harbach wrote the lyrics for his successful compositions in collaboration with well-known musicians.

Gladys Rich, of Ogden, Utah, at present, music supervisor of Teachers College at Clarion, Pa., in collaboration with Mrs. Charles Leslie Hayden of New York, formerly Phyllis McGinley of Ogden, who supplied the lyrics, has composed several successful operettas, including "The Toy Shop," "Garden Magic," and "The Lady Says Yes." A cantata recently written by

Miss Rich is entitled "Triumphant Faith." Songs composed by Miss Rich are "The American Lullaby," recently included on one of Lawrence Tibbet's programs: "Daddy Dear" and "Street of Many Houses."

The great organ in the Mormon Tabernacle is world famed. The organ was constructed 70 years ago by Utah artisans, and most of it from native material. In the construction of the original organ, white verticle grain pine was used, which was obtained from the mountains and brought in wagons from Southern Utah, a haul of 300 miles. The organ has been rebuilt and enlarged from time to time but the original case has been preserved. The present organ is practically 30 feet wider than originally.

One of the most unique and noteworthy musical organizations to be found in Amer-

ica is the Mormon Tabernacle choir. The organization has an interesting history. It was founded by Brigham Young about the time the organ was built. The present group consists of nearly four hundred trained singers. Since 1893, in addition to giving regular services at the Tabernacle, the choir has appeared in many cities and at many expositions. Most of the great traveling artists and musical organizations have appeared with the choir in its famous home building.

A contest of high school bands from Utah and surrounding states, held in Price, Utah, in the spring for the past seven years has attracted national attention and has furnished an incentive to young people of the state, who are musically inclined.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Mrs. Cooper is the present state publicity chairman for Utah.

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WITH deep regret, we record the passing into Life Eternal—the higher citizenship—of New Jersey's State Regent, Miss Mabel Clay.

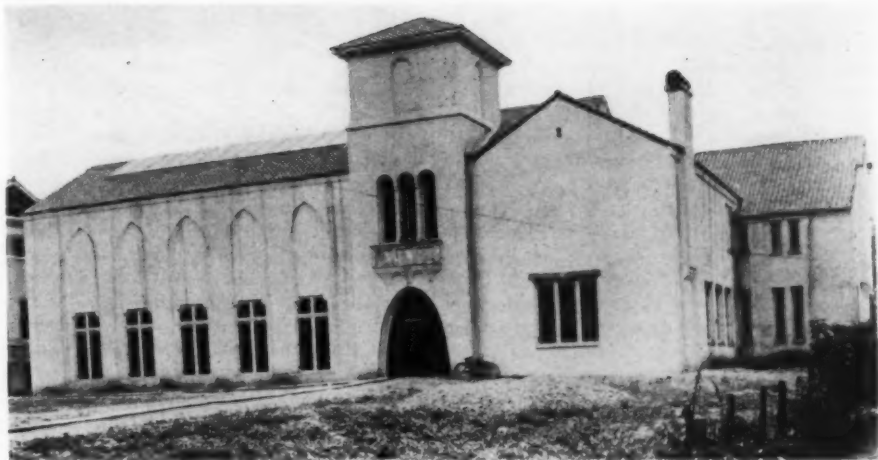
Her high principles and sterling character, manifested in the many years of faithful service rendered the State and the National Society, leave a void which will not be easy to fill.

The Society loses an ardent worker, a loyal friend, a courageous soul. She gave unselfishly of herself to the cause, which was her life. Her work will go on.

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER,  
*President General, N.S.D.A.R.*

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*Courtesy Springville High School Art Association*

SPRINGVILLE, UTAH, ART GALLERY

## Springville Art Gallery

NELLIE L. FLEETWOOD

THE late John Hafen, artist of Springville, Utah, had a vision about thirty years ago, and selecting the best of the numerous canvases in his studio, announced his intention of presenting it to the Springville High School. It became the nucleus for the now nationally known Springville high school library and the vision was realized.

Soon afterward, another native Springville artist, Cyrus E. Dallin, world famous sculptor, living in Boston, sent an equestrian statue of Paul Revere, and thus laid the foundation for the fine collection of sculpture at the Springville gallery. Since that time Mr. Dallin has given to the school "The Appeal to the Great Spirit", and a replica of the statue of the late Emmeline B. Wells, Utah poet, and nationally known in women's activities, and in 1920 the graduating class presented "The Vision" with Chas. A. Lundberg as the theme. These pieces, with "The Buffalo" by Avard Fairbanks are at the new Art Gallery, but two of the finest pieces owned by the city are at the city park. These are "Victory", com-

memorating the men who died in the World War and "Pioneer Mother" placed by the daughters of Pioneers. Dallin's mother was the model for that piece.

In addition to his presentation of the picture to start the art gallery, Mr. Hafen suggested art meetings, where lectures were given, and reproduction of famous paintings by old masters were shown, while teachers and visiting artists told something of the lives of the artists.

The gospel of beauty was spread little by little, until the people of the town began to experience a feeling of appreciation for the works of John Hafen and the reproductions then on display.

Other artists of the state seeing and appreciating what was being done in Springville, and becoming interested in Hafen's presentation, sent paintings of their own to be added to the ones already presented. This group included canvases by J. T. Harwood, G. Wesley Browning, Lee Greene Richards, Mahonri M. Young, E. H. Eastmond and J. B. Fairbanks. Paintings from these artists were unveiled in April 1907,

before an audience that by that time had become irrepressibly enthusiastic in the cause of art. The city council voted a special tax to carry on the work; the school board appropriated an amount equal to the tax, and that sum known as the Springville high school prize, was offered each year at the Alice Art Institution at Salt Lake City.

That purchase prize, ranging from \$100 to \$150, was small considering the quality of pictures entered; for many of the finest paintings in the present collection were obtained in that manner. Among these is "The Tepees", considered by art critics to be John Hafen's masterpiece and now valued at \$5,000. The "Harvest", by J. Leo Fairbanks, and the "Boy and the Bun," by J. T. Harwood, were also among the early prize pictures.

So the collection grew until 1915, when the legislature passed the school consolidation law and Springville became a part of Nebo School District. That act prevented the school board any longer from giving financial help and as a result the project languished for several years. At that time, to raise the entire fund to maintain the gallery seemed too much for a student responsibility.

Then in 1921 the idea was conceived of holding a spring salon at the high school, as was done yearly in Paris, and out of the exhibit to begin again the purchase of pictures. The first salon was composed almost exclusively of Utah artists, but the following year it included paintings from the surrounding states and California. In 1923 invitations were sent to leading artists all over the United States to enter paintings in the Springville High School Exhibit.

A brief history of the movement and its aims was sent with the invitations and the response from artists representing half the states in the Union was overwhelming. Albert Rosenthal, one of the best portrait painters of America, was so pleased with the idea of a western town scarcely visible on the map, placing a collection of the best art before its students, that he asked if he might be allowed to present a painting. As a result "Little Fan" was added to the gallery. Other artists have been similarly impressed and have presented canvases.

Several years ago an enterprising junior class of the school conceived the idea of

purchasing a picture, thereby making another addition to the collection each year. The classes which have succeeded that one have continued to follow the precedent until it has become an established custom. It is known as the junior class purchase prize, and some of the gallery's finest possessions have been added by that means.

The money for the carrying on of the great undertaking is raised by the pupils with the aid of town clubs, and other civic organizations. The students give social and educational entertainments, sell picture show tickets on commission, make and sell candy, cake and popcorn balls, serve cafeteria luncheons, and some of the class have penny banks into which the boys and girls drop the pennies, nickels and dimes which would otherwise be spent for less cultural things.

Prior to the construction of a magnificent building this year, the pictures were hung upon the walls of the main halls and auditorium of the high school, where they could be daily seen by the classes.

At the annual salon in April each year the exhibit attracts from 200 to 250 paintings by state, national, and internationally prominent artists. In fifteen years more than 2,000 paintings representing artists from nearly every state in the Union, as well as France, Spain, Holland, Switzerland, Japan and Canada have been displayed.

From the annual exhibition two pictures are purchased each year, one known as the senior high school purchase, and one as the junior high school purchase. The permanent collection now includes more than 150 pictures.

The list of names of Utah artists included in the school's permanent collection is as follows: John Hafen, J. B. Fairbanks, J. T. Harwood, A. B. Wright, Mahonri Young, Lee Greene Richards, E. H. Eastmond, G. Wesley Browning, George M. Ottenger, Emma Smart, Auretta Young, Orson D. Campbell, Virgil O. Hafen, J. Leo Fairbanks, B. F. Larsen, LeConte Stewart, Donald Beauregard, Waldo Midgley, John Tullidge, F. J. Vevea, Cyrus E. Dallin and Avord Fairbanks. Thirty-two out of state artists also are represented.

In the *New York Times*, Wm. Webster Ellsworth, former editor of *Century Maga-*

zine, author and poet, writes, "One would not naturally associate Springville with any notable artistic achievement, and yet one can find here in the month of April, an exhibition of paintings that will make the hardened critic of the many great displays of New York and Philadelphia and other eastern centers rub his eyes in amazement. Indeed he will find here many pictures which he may have seen in some of these very exhibitions."

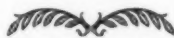
It is significant to note that the Vose Gallery of Boston has lent ten of its fine canvases, the Macbeth Gallery of New York twelve fine paintings, and the Carnegie Hall

Art Gallery of New York has been represented at the April exhibitions.

The new \$100,000 art gallery, built through the W. P. A., was dedicated July 4. Cyrus E. Dallin, now 75 years of age, came from Boston for the dedication ceremonies.

Of the Springville art gallery, Mr. Dallin said:

"What Springville has done is unique in the United States. Here is a little town that is really art minded and is devoting itself courageously to create something of real beauty. It is doing more per capita for American art than any other community."



## Family Associations

(Continued from July Magazine)

The organization of Family Associations is a most effective means of collection and compilation of family records. We invite your cooperation. Send name and address of the secretary of your association to the Registrar General to add to this list.

BUCKLIN FAMILY ASSOCIATION,  
George W. Bucklin, *Secretary*,  
3334 Normal Boulevard,  
Lincoln, Nebraska.

DENEEN FAMILY ASSOCIATION,  
Miss Aura Deneen, *Secretary*,  
Warfordsburg, Pennsylvania.

GRIFFIN FAMILY ASSOCIATION,  
Clarence Griffin, *Secretary*,  
P. O. Box 533,  
Forest City, North Carolina.

HAWKINS ASSOCIATION,  
W. Sherman Hawkins, *Secretary*,  
Southampton, New York.

LIVERGOOD FAMILY ASSOCIATION,  
Mrs. Jessie Radwell, *Secretary*,  
703 West High Street,  
Urbana, Illinois.

MCCLURE FAMILY ASSOCIATION,  
Mrs. Laura McClure Good, *Secretary*,  
220 Atlantic Avenue,  
McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

McLOUTH-PRATT FAMILY ASSOCIATION,  
Mrs. Dwight T. Randall,  
14215 Mark Twain Avenue,  
Detroit, Michigan.

MUNSON RECORD ASSOCIATION,  
Mrs. Mordello Munson,  
Cortland, New York.

NEWMAN ASSOCIATION,  
Corinne Legier Gleason, *Secretary*,  
2727 St. Charles Avenue,  
New Orleans, Louisiana.

ROGERS-DOTY FAMILY ASSOCIATION,  
Mrs. Florence Spencer Whelan, *Secretary*,  
Tecumseh, Michigan.

SHACKELFORD FAMILY ASSOCIATION,  
Mrs. Eddie Lee Lancaster, *Secretary*,  
7 Westmoreland Avenue,  
Montgomery, Alabama.

SHRIMPLIN FAMILY ASSOCIATION,

FAMILY ASSOCIATION OF DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS,  
ISAAC AND KATIE WHITE OF PRINCE WILLIAM  
COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN AND SARAH WILCOX-HULL,  
Mrs. Mildred White-Brann, *Secretary*,  
308 Caldwell-Murdock Building,  
Wichita, Kansas.

VAN COUWENHOVEN-CONOVER FAMILY ASSOCIATION,  
Miss Tam D. Conover, *Secretary*,  
Box 37,  
Englishtown, New Jersey.



*Courtesy F. H. Anderson*

MISS LINDA L. IRWIN OF OGDEN, UTAH, SHOWN WITH A CASE OF REVOLUTIONARY RELICS IN THE UTAH STATE CAPITOL AT SALT LAKE CITY, BEQUEATHED TO GOLDEN SPIKE CHAPTER, IN OGDEN

## Revolutionary Relics

EDNA D. WHITMEYER

**I**N THE Utah State Capitol at Salt Lake City, Utah, is an interesting and unique collection of Revolutionary and Pre-Revolutionary relics, belonging to Miss Linda L. Irwin of Golden Spike Chapter, Ogden, Utah, and bequeathed by her to that chapter. The relics are interesting because of the age and beauty of the articles, some dating back to 1745; and unique in that most of them have been in the possession and use of but two families for almost two hundred years.

Miss Irwin, on her paternal side, is a direct descendant of James Irwin, born in

Armaugh, County of Armaugh, Ireland, in 1745, who came to America in 1770 and settled in Bedford Station, Westchester County, New York, where he married Jane Dowd in 1775. A craftsman, he brought many tools with him, tools made by himself, fashioned from raw metals and hand-carved wood. Many of these rare tools are in this collection: a shoemaker's awl, a saw set, a carpenter's measure, a file, a meat hammer, etc.

John Irwin, a son of James, moved from Bedford Station to Newborough, on the Hudson, where Thomas (1805-1887), the

father of Miss Irwin, was born. Thomas Irwin married Julia Corwin (1809-1889) and lived in Port Gibson, New York, on the Erie Canal, where their ten children were born. The youngest and only surviving child, Miss Irwin, was born January 1, 1852, and lives in Ogden, Utah.

The Thomas Irwin family owned and occupied a former post tavern—pictured in the collection—built and operated by Stephen Alling, later sold to the Stacey family and then to Thomas Irwin. Some part of this property is still in the possession of members of the Irwin family.

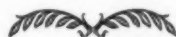
Julia Corwin, mother of Miss Irwin, was a direct descendant of Mathias Corwin who settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts in 1633, removed to Long Island in 1640 and there died in 1658. From the Corwin family came many of the articles in the collection: a large Paisley shawl, a handsome Broché long shawl and a double Broché long shawl—this last from the Durfee family of Farmington, New York—hand-made lace, fashioned into baby bonnets by Grandmother Sally Terry and Sally's

mother, Corwin; pieces of flat table silver beaten from coin silver, china and glass dishes from England and Ireland used by Grandmother Corwin, and a small family Bible used by Grandfather Jesse Corwin.

Two articles of interest in the collection but not of Revolutionary time are: a piece of petrified wood picked up by an Episcopalian minister, John G. Webster, from the battlefield during the battle of The Wilderness of the Civil War; the other, the half of a hand-made wedding vest worn by a brother-in-law, Henri duPont, who fought in the Mexican War.

Many articles of rare value of the earlier period are still being used by Miss Irwin in her home—a small hand saw, hand carded and woven woolen blankets and coverlets, table silver, walnut picture frames, a table clock, etc.

Miss Irwin maintains a keen interest in D. A. R. affairs and events. She attended the breakfast given last summer in Ogden for Mrs. Becker, President General, and presented Mrs. Becker with a lovely old cameo ring.



## Family Associations

(Continued from August Magazine)

The organization of Family Associations is a most effective means of collection and compilation of family records. We invite cooperation. Send name and address of the secretary of your association to the Registrar General to add to this list.

SOCIETY OF DESCENDANTS OF ABRAHAM DOOLITTLE,  
Douglass Doolittle, *Secretary*,  
234 S. Wells Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

ASSOCIATION OF DESCENDANTS OF HENRY  
MERSHON, INC.,  
Dr. W. Wallace Fritz, *Secretary*,  
1614 Spruce Street,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

MATTHEW STEWART CLAN,  
Mrs. Mattie H. Stewart, *Secretary*,  
917 N. College Street,  
Charlotte, North Carolina.

ELDAD EVANS ASSOCIATION,

DESCENDANTS OF PETER AND JOHN EVANS,  
Mr. George W. Evans,  
38 West Barney Street,  
Gouverneur, New York.

JOHN PACKER ASSOCIATION,  
Mrs. Carl C. Cutler, *Secretary*,  
West Mystic, Connecticut.



MRS. W. E. FLEETWOOD, PROVO, UTAH, STATE REGENT



MRS. H. F. IRWIN, OGDEN, UTAH, REGENT, GOLDEN SPIKE CHAPTER



MRS. R. W. FISHER, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, REGENT,  
SPIRIT OF LIBERTY CHAPTER



MRS. R. G. MCGONIGAL, PRICE, UTAH, REGENT,  
ESCALANTE CHAPTER



# History of the Daughters of The American Revolution Organization in Utah

MARGARET T. FISHER

THE D. A. R. society in Utah was founded in Salt Lake City in 1897 by Mrs. Margaret Blaine Salisbury, whose great-great-grandfather was Ephraim Blaine, Commissary General, on the staff of General Washington.

Mrs. Harriet Wetmore Sells, a real daughter of the American Revolution, was the first regent of the twelve charter members. Mrs. Sells' father, Bela Wetmore, was in the third Massachusetts Regiment of the Continental Army, and his papers of discharge were signed by Washington himself. The name of "Spirit of Liberty" was given to the chapter, as the members intended it should signify their ideal. Among the charter members, was Mrs. C. E. Allen, wife of the first congressman from Utah after it was given statehood, and also, mother of the nationally famous Judge Florence Allen.

During the Great War the chapter gave outstanding patriotic support. The members bought bonds and War Saving stamps, contributed money, made dressings and aprons, knitted socks and sweaters. Their sons enlisted, and some made the supreme sacrifice. The chapter numbers 150 members.

In October of 1919 Ogden's D. A. R. was organized, taking the name of "Golden Spike." The year was the fiftieth anniversary of the completion of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad. May 10, 1869, the Golden Spike was driven near Corinne, Utah, a small town near Ogden, which, in joining the two roads, connected the east with the west.

In commemoration of that most important railroad wedding, the D. A. R. Ogden chapter was named "Golden Spike." Mrs. John E. Carver was the first regent of the chapter.

While "Spirit of Liberty" chapter was the only D. A. R. society in Utah, their re-

gent was listed in the National Society as the state regent, also.

A state organization of the D. A. R. was formed in Salt Lake City, Utah, September 23, 1930, at the Y. W. C. A. clubrooms, including Spirit of Liberty of Salt Lake City and Golden Spike of Ogden. Mrs. G. V. Lawry resigned as state regent on account of leaving the state, and Mrs. Geo. H. Dern, widow of former Secretary of War Dern, was elected.

Utah has paid her quota toward furnishing Continental Hall. There had been a desire to form a D. A. R. chapter at Price, Utah, and Mrs. Grace A. Cooper had been appointed as organizing regent in 1928, but not until 1930 was the chapter organized by Mrs. George R. West, under the direction of Mrs. George R. Whitmeyer, state regent. The organization was made April 11, 1932, but finding it is unconstitutional to organize on Sunday, the date of the organization was changed to May 18, 1932.

The new chapter was named Escalante, for the Spanish priest, Padre Escalante, who was the first white man to enter the Utah valley on September 23, 1776. The members of that group are scattered into different adjacent towns, and with less courageous spirits the organization would have ceased to exist, but with the changing of residence, the distance separating them, the unfavorable and uncertain weather conditions of the year, the band of twelve members has continued its good work, and with the other two D. A. R. chapters of the state have given medals for high school students for patriotic and historical contests; also, for homemakers contests, pins and certificates have been awarded. Manuals have been supplied for foreign born who were preparing for citizenship papers, and members have attended the ceremonies, with some appropriate token for the new citizens.

Escalante has established two libraries of 500 books each at the small mining towns of Wattis and Consumers in Carbon County, Utah.

The state D. A. R. society sent a young girl from the high school in Price, Utah, to represent the state at the Continental Congress at Washington on the Good Pilgrimage Tour. Contributions and boxes have been sent to Ellis and Angel Islands by D. A. R. chapters in the state. A medal is given annually to a trainee of the C. M. T. C. at Fort Douglas, near Salt Lake City. Girl Scouts, Red Cross and Community Chest receive help. Especial attention is paid to correct use and reverence for the flag through good committee work. Salt Lake City's Spirit of Liberty D. A. R. chapter has two real granddaughters, Mrs. Laura Wood, whose grand-

father was Parker Fellows of Massachusetts, and Mrs. C. W. Hancher, whose grandfather was William Hayden, of Virginia. Ogden's Golden Spike D. A. R. chapter has also a real granddaughter, Mrs. Capitola Hunter, whose grandfather was Amos Gustin of Massachusetts.

A committee from Spirit of Liberty chapter in Salt Lake City designed a state D. A. R. book plate, the border of which depicts the history and resources of the state.

Mrs. W. E. Fleetwood, of Provo, Utah, is the present state regent of the Utah Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. R. W. Fisher is regent of Spirit of Liberty chapter, Salt Lake City; Mrs. H. F. Irwin is regent of Golden Spike chapter, Ogden, Utah, and Mrs. R. G. McGonigal is regent of Escalante chapter at Price, Utah.



### Notice to Magazine Chairmen

THE aim of the Magazine Committee this year will be to secure one thousand subscribers from each State and one page of advertising each month from each State.

The Magazine will then be a complete success and this has been the ambition of every Chairman for forty years.

All instructions to Magazine Committee will be in the Magazine and not through the medium of a letter.

D. PURYEAR,

*National Chairman of Magazine Committee.*



*Courtesy Gillham Advertising Agency*  
UTAH STATE FLAG



*Courtesy U. S. Forest Service*  
SEGO LILY, UTAH'S STATE FLOWER

## Sego Lily

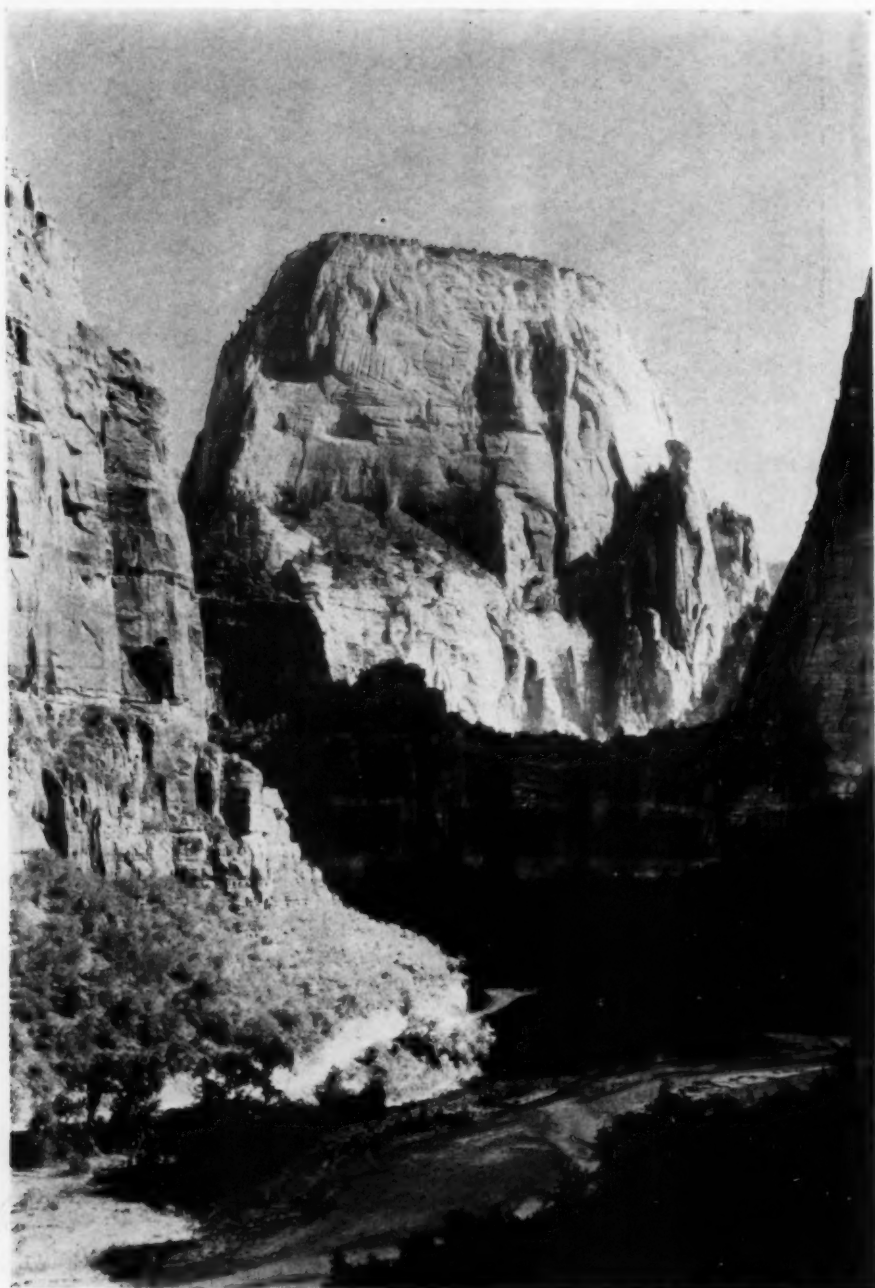
*(Utah's State Flower)*

VIRGINIA GRIGSBY EVANS

Beauty created by Infinite hands  
 Carpets the mountainside and sands.  
 Nestling close to nature's breast,  
 Strong, yet dainty, doubly blest;  
 Unharmed by winds and burning  
     noonday sun,  
 Still standing when the day is done,  
 Folding its petals until the dawn;  
 Emblem of courage of pioneer,  
 O, what beauty and strength are here.



*Courtesy U. S. Forest Service*  
BLUE SPRUCE, UTAH'S TREE



*Courtesy Union Pacific Railroad*

ZION CANYON NATIONAL PARK SHOWING THE GREAT WHITE THRONE



*Courtesy Gillingham Advertising Agency*

TEMPLE SQUARE, SALT LAKE CITY, SHOWING MORMON TEMPLE AND TABERNACLE

## Utah, Center of Scenic Beauty

ORA LEIGH TRAUGHER

UTAH abounds in natural wonders and scenic beauty. Lofty mountain peaks, snow-capped the year around, contrast with fertile valleys, cultivated through the efforts of the early pioneers—fathers of irrigation.

In southern Utah, colored rock formations give to canyons flaming beauty. The azure blue of great Salt Lake, with the sparkling white of vast salt beds, west of the lake, make an unusual panorama.

Unique and the most characteristic of Utah's natural marvels is the great Salt Lake, an inland sea, 75 miles long and fifty miles wide, located eighteen miles from Salt Lake City, capital of the state. It has a larger percentage of salt than any other body of water in the world. It has from six to eight times as much dissolved matter as the ocean and no other major body of water surpasses it in density except the Dead Sea

in Palestine. It has an average depth of twenty feet, but varies at different times by a rise and fall, which is probably due to cycles of precipitation.

Mountainous islands, six in number, dot the lake. Antelope and Stanisbury are the largest. An extensive herd of bison formerly used Antelope as a pasture. A famous scene in the "Covered Wagon," noted western moving picture, featuring a buffalo hunt, was filmed there.

Hat or Bird island is inhabited by thousands of wild fowl, chiefly pelicans, sea gulls and blue heron. In breeding season it is almost impossible to step on the island without treading on young birds and eggs.

Motorboats make sight-seeing tours of the lake and yachting parties often visit the islands. The frequency of storms, which come up unexpectedly, however, turning

the usually placid water into high, angry waves, makes boating on the lake a bit hazardous.

During the summer, the novel lake is used for bathing. A spacious pavilion with one of the largest dance floors in the world, and bath houses, reached by electric train or automobile from Salt Lake City, is a favorite resort in season for Salt Lakers and visitors.

The density of the water makes it so buoyant, that it is impossible to sink and floating on the surface of the lake is the preferred method of enjoying the water.

In Salt Lake City, temple square, walled in, contains the famous Mormon temple and tabernacle, in well-kept grounds, gay with choice flowers during the summer season. The temple is constructed of granite, much of which was quarried in the early days from the surrounding mountains, and hauled to the temple site by ox teams. The walls of huge blocks of granite are eight feet thick at the base and six feet at the top. Three turrets rise at either end. Surmounting a central one of these is a large figure of the angel Moroni, guardian of the Mormon faith, covered with gold leaf.

The temple in analogy with Solomon's temple, was forty years in building, dating from 1853 to 1893. It is not open to the public, but is kept for sacred ordinances.

The tabernacle, which seats about 8,000 persons is a place for regular religious services and public gatherings. It has a dome-shaped roof, and the wooden beams, of which it was constructed, were put together largely with wooden pegs and cow hide thongs, and few nails. Its acoustic properties are so wonderful that a pin dropped at one end can be heard at the other. Its 8,500 pipe organ, one of the largest in the world, has a human voice attachment, giving the effect of a distant choir. Free organ recitals are given each week-day at noon, from early in the spring until late in the fall.

Zion and Bryce Canyon national parks, in the southern part of the state, are of world renown. Walled by a riot of color in rock in various shapes, resembling towers, castles, cathedrals and statuary, a spectacle which beggars description is presented. Bryce is the most colorful and more delicately tinted. Pale pink, in limestone rock,



*Courtesy Union Pacific Railroad*

GENERAL VIEW OF BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

shades into deep red; bright orange into pale yellow, with a varied combination of green, purple, tan and snowy white. It is a basin, rather than a canyon, forming a horseshoe-shaped amphitheater 500 feet deep, approximately two miles wide and three miles long on the eastern side of the Paunsaugunt plateau.

Zion is of gigantic proportions. It is a huge gorge cut through more than 3,000 feet of glamorous rock in the Kolob plateau by the Mukuntuweap River. The coloring of sandstone and shale is darker than the tinting at Bryce. Deep red is the predominant color, but cliffs red at the bottom, are often snow white at the top, with sometimes intervening stripes of red and white. Far up the canyon, on the edge of the river, is an impressive white cliff, known as the Great White Throne, which gives a kind of sanctity to the magnificent scenery. At Easter time religious services are held there.

Cedar Breaks is another of the beautiful southern Utah canyons, situated about half way from Cedar City, gateway to the park region, to Bryce. Its formation is similar to Bryce.

Lodges at Zion, Bryce and Cedar Breaks accommodate travelers from June 1 to October 1, but fairly good accommodations can be had the year around, except at Cedar





*Courtesy Salt Lake Tribune*

VIEW OF GREAT SALT LAKE WITH ANTELOPE ISLAND IN THE BACKGROUND

Breaks, which is closed for the snow season.

Natural bridges in southeastern Utah are unusual. Four have been made national monuments. The largest, Rainbow bridge, is one of the most colossal known natural arches in the world. It could be placed over the dome of the capitol at Washington, with room to spare. It was first seen by white men August 14, 1909, when John Wetherill, and a party guided by an Indian, discovered it. It is a perfect curve, resembling a rainbow, from which it got its name from Piute and Navajo Indians. To reach the bridge, a three-day round trip on horseback is necessary.

Dinosaur national monument also, in southeastern Utah, has yielded a large number of skeletons of previously unknown prehistoric animals. The largest *Brontosaurus* known to science has been unearthed. It is 100 feet long, twenty feet tall, and in life, probably weighed thirty tons. In comparison with the monster, the largest elephant would be as a horse or dog. It is in the Carnegie museum in Pittsburgh. Another mammoth specimen is in the American Museum of Natural History in New York. Part of the yield of the quarry is kept at the entrance and specimens are to be found in museums all over the United States.

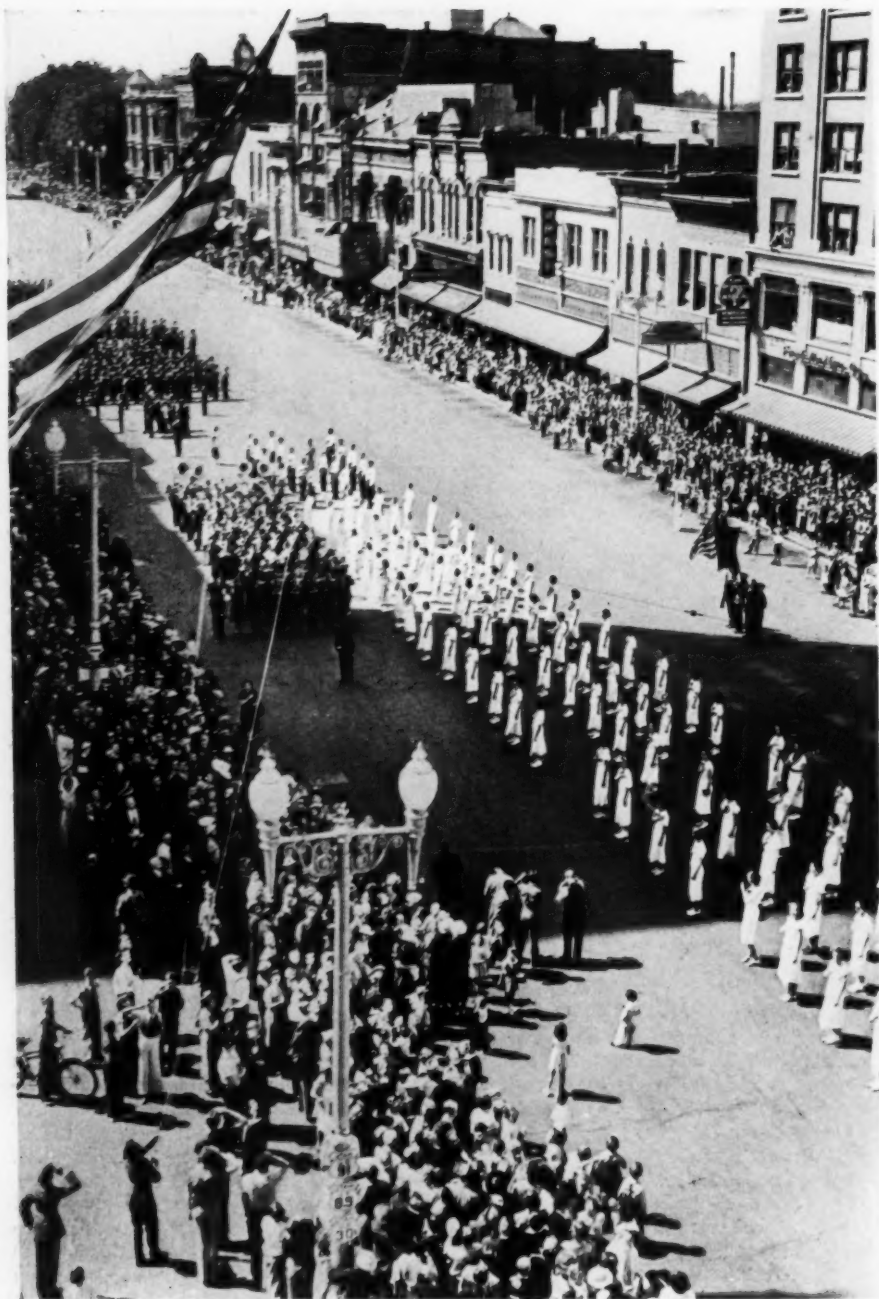
Arches national monument, near Moab,

Utah, in the southeastern part of the state, shows the result of wind erosion in superb sandstone arches, castle-like ruins, window openings, chimneys and bridges. The goosenecks of the San Juan River, near Mexican Hat in southeastern Utah, present a magnificent panorama, where the river has cut a gorge 1200 feet deep and loops itself through six miles of meanderings to gain one mile.

Canyons of central and northern Utah lack the coloring of those in the southern part of the state, but get their beauty from rippling streams, towering cliffs, the verdure of summer and the glorious tints of autumn foliage.

One of the most attractive is Ogden canyon, eight miles long, leading out of Ogden city to the east. An unusual feature of the canyon is the showing of different ages in rock strata, from the oldest geological formation of igneous rock at the opening of the canyon to carboniferous limestone of much later date. A famous leaning rock also characterizes Ogden canyon.

Provo canyon is famed for Bridal Veil Falls; American Fork canyon for Timpanogos cavern; Weber canyon has Devil's Slide, Emigration canyon, through which the early Mormon pioneers came into Salt Lake valley and Logan canyon, are both noted for scenic beauty.



*Courtesy Ogden Standard-Examiner*

"LOYALTY" PARADE, OGDEN, UTAH, MAY 14, 1937, IN WHICH 10,000 STUDENTS OF OGDEN PUBLIC SCHOOLS APPEARED

# Care of the Flag in Utah

MRS. J. G. FALCK

IN FOLLOWING the slogan proposed some years ago to make "Utah Flag Perfect" marked progress has been made by the Daughters of the American Revolution through close cooperation of the city and the county commissioners, the superintendents of schools and, where they are active, the Junior Chambers of Commerce. This cooperation was intensified by the distribution of codes, and by flag talks to students.

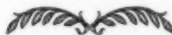
Flags are flown by the schools throughout the state. In Ogden the flag flies on a high pole during school hours and on every legal holiday in front of every public and parochial school building. A simple flag ritual is used and performed by the students. In the same city an annual loyalty parade is an important event. The entire community lines the street and cheers the 10,000 school children on parade, marching four abreast in a line extending two miles or more, preceded by an honor guard bearing the United States and the state flags—the only flags in the line, except that borne by the R. O. T. C. Each school is garbed in a special color scheme and carries banners with slogans on citizenship, education and school aims, and is led by its own band or drum corps. On the reviewing stand may be seen high military officers, the governor of the state and other officials—local, national, and international guests. When the R. O. T. C. and its band reach the reviewing stand they and the entire line of parade come to a halt, face

the stand and, as the strains of the national anthem fill the air, a large United States flag is raised from an unseen point to a height of 75 feet, while every student stands at salute. It is a most imposing and inspiring sight.

Another service which has been carried on with unfailing regularity and interest for the past sixteen years is the flag raising in the early morning and its lowering at sunset on every legal holiday throughout the year. The flag poles, one carrying the United States flag and the other that of "Service Star Legion," are planted beside bronze tablets bearing the names of World War dead. The ceremonies are performed by the Boy Scouts for the United States flag, and by the Girl Scouts for the "Service Star Legion" flag. Awards are made to these boys and girls for an eighty percent attendance for a period covering three years.

Utah's law requires the placing of the flag at all polling places on general election days.

Daughters of the American Revolution are active in correcting the misuse of the flag, especially in securing cooperation to not use the flag for decorative purposes. The citizens are being sufficiently flag conscious to follow this rule even in city celebrations. Banners are used for all such occasions, thereby preserving the dignity and the symbolism of the flag.





OPEN CUT WORKING OF UTAH COPPER COMPANY. ONE OF THE LARGEST COPPER MINES IN THE WORLD

## Utah's Mining Resources

ETHEL HOWARD HILLABRANT

**"ROMANCE** rides with the man who seeks his treasure in the earth."

Mining has been an important industry in Utah for more than two generations. Today Utah takes its place among the five leading states of the Nation in the output of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc.

In 1929, Utah led all the states in the production of silver, was second in the production of zinc and lead, and fourth in the production of gold. Since then Utah and Idaho have tied and vied with each other in the production of silver, but with Idaho slightly in the lead. The mining industry employs about one-third of the total number of employees carried by the State Industrial Commission. Mining is therefore, one of the foundation industries of the state. Utah's fields of coal, iron, sulphur, salt and numerous other metallic and non-metallic materials are enormous. In fact, Utah's great stores of non-metallic materials have scarcely been touched, and inasmuch as it is estimated that our national production of non-metallics is of greater economic importance than the production

of metals, Utah's resources in that line are of special significance.

The operation of the metal mines in Utah is a business barometer for the state and the last few years have proved that statement true. According to the best authorities metal mines affected by the depression are coming back, which means "better times," for Utah.

The famous Utah copper mine at Bingham, which is twenty-seven miles southwest of Salt Lake City, is the largest open-cut copper mine in the world. During normal operations more tonnage is moved every day from that mine than was moved from the bed of the Panama Canal during a similar period. The gigantic properties of the concentrating mills and smelters in that district reveal an industrial activity, comparable with Pittsburgh and other large industrial centers of the nation.

Utah has rich deposits of iron ore in the southern part of the state, engineers estimating that deposit at one hundred sixty-four million tons in sight with probabilities of there being up to one billion tons. The iron ore of Iron County and the coal of



BLUE BLAZE COAL COMPANY'S TIPPLE AT CONSUMERS, CARBON COUNTY, UTAH

Carbon County are assembled at that plant in the manufacture of iron.

The coal resources of Utah stagger the imagination. It is estimated that Utah has enough coal to supply the entire United States at the present rate of consumption for two hundred fifty years. Twenty coal companies are operating in the Carbon-Emery fields in addition to twenty so-called "truck mines."

Beds under four feet thick are not considered commercial and approximately 70% of the coal now produced is coming from beds from eight to seventeen feet thick. In the Carbon County coal district is the third D. A. R. chapter organized in Utah, Escalante, at the little city of Price, which is surrounded by coal mining camps, with many of the members of the chapter living in those camps.

Everyone knows of Utah salt. What visitor to Salt Lake City hasn't sent to his friends "back home" a post card bearing a picture of great Salt Lake, with a tiny bag of salt tied to the card? Through solar evaporation from the lake waters, Utah is one of the world's largest producers of salt.

In Utah in the Uintah Basin are the largest deposits of asphalt and related bitumens found in America. In that region are found gilsonite, elaterite (sometimes called Uintahite) and ozokerite. The only

other places in which those rare minerals exist in large quantities, so far as is known, are Galacia, Roumania and Baku. The bitumens resemble tar only that they possess a greater gloss and hardness when cold. They are used in the manufacture of high-class varnishes, insulation, mineral rubber, acid-proof paints and waterproofing compounds.

Naturally that inexhaustible supply of mineral products and raw materials have stimulated manufacturing and the future growth and development of Utah must be based largely on the refining, processing and fabrication of those minerals. The primary requisite to that development is an ample supply of water. Most of the water has been appropriated long since, except the waters of great Salt Lake, which are too salty for power or irrigation. Out of that fact has grown a proposal to dyke off that portion of great Salt Lake lying east of a chain of islands, thus forming a fresh water reservoir. The dyking of great Salt Lake after a period of years would provide a large body of fresh water which could be used for the generation of electricity. The proposed dyking project is of world-wide interest. It intrigues the scientist, the engineer, the layman. It is one of many projects that offer an opportunity for the economic growth of Utah.

# Utah

LILLIEBELL FALCK

**I**N SPEAKING of the early history of Utah one always recalls the covered wagon, the handcart, and the weary and footsore Mormons making the long trek from the Missouri river over prairie and mountain to the Great Salt Lake valley.

Historians tell us there were many adventurers and trappers who preceded the Mormon people by years, and that some of them served as guides for the coming settlers. Permanent settlement was begun when Brigham Young on July 24, 1847, stood on the mountain side facing west and, as he beheld the extensive valley, exclaimed "This is the place". The following year this date was celebrated in commemoration of this momentous decision and selection. The annual celebration has continued to the present time. The first State legislature proclaimed it a State holiday, to be known as "Pioneer Day". Cities of Utah make it a gala occasion each year featuring parades of floats symbolizing the "Pioneer" idea, and all sorts of "Pioneer" customs and costumes, and closing with a rodeo.

Other Mormon groups soon followed this first company of "143 men, 3 women and 2 children." In establishing this commonwealth many hardships had to be overcome. Brigham Young as an able leader and shrewd executive chose his assistants with sagacity and wisdom. It was not merely the settlement of Salt Lake valley, but a large area of land composed of valleys, mountains and deserts that had to be considered. To that end designated localities were assigned to various families with instructions to cultivate the soil and to establish homes and, as a protection against unfriendly Indians, to erect blockhouses. Drouths came and necessitated the irrigation processes. Crickets swarmed down to devour every bit of vegetation until the sea gull came to the rescue by feasting upon them, thereby saving the crops. It is this incident that created the thought of building a monument to the "Seagull" in Salt Lake City, noted as the only monument to a bird in the world and, because public sentiment has been

back of the law, no one ever thinks of molesting these birds.

When food became scarce some of the friendly Indians made known to the whites that the bulb of the sego lily was fit for food. This plant grew in abundance and, when food was scarce, the pioneers made use of these bulbs.—

"It fed His children, healed their gnawing pain,  
When once their cry of hunger called it up."

The sego lily is now honored as the state flower.

Through immigration and increased families the population grew rapidly. These settlers were here not only to settle a new country but also to establish a place where, as "Latter Day Saints", they might follow their own ideas of religious belief. It was thought that this locality would be kept for only those of the faith, but succeeding years have brought persons of all faiths so that tolerance is now the policy.

Four years after entering this territory Brigham Young was declared territorial governor for a population of 30,000. In 1870 the territorial legislature passed a woman suffrage bill—one of the first in the United States.

The practice of polygamy proved an obstacle for acceptance into the Union. After much debate the famous manifesto was signed abolishing the practice and providing for public schools. By proclamation of President Cleveland, Utah (from "Ute", an Indian tribe roaming over these lands), was granted statehood, making it the forty-fifth State in the Union.

The succeeding forty-one years have noted growth in population, in hospitality to visitors, in industries of every variety, in institutions of learning, in agricultural development and mining, in development of scenic wonders, with a climate which beckons business and homes.

On September 3, 1935, a world record was established in speed by Sir Malcolm



Campbell on a course lying on the flats near the Great Salt Lake, the speed attained being over 300 miles per hour.

The annual livestock show held in Ogden annually is rated as second for the country west of Kansas City.

The executive secretary of the Utah Manufacturers' Association contributes the following: "The story of the industrial development of Utah is romantic and challenging. The pioneers were weavers of dreams and spinners of homespun yarns and the whole industrial growth of the state has been a part of that pattern of industriousness and determination to succeed in spite of all handicaps. The immigrants were encouraged to bring their own bands of sheep and seed for the raising of flax. Each family formed an industrial unit and from that humble but noble beginning, Utah has become an industrial state of importance.

"The value of the products produced by manufacturers of Utah can be measured in terms of dollars, having grown from a total volume of four million dollars in 1853 to a total of two hundred and sixteen million dollars in the year 1929. This, however, represents the monetary value. The generous contributions of industry to the growth and maintenance of the state is not to be measured by any ledger accounts but rather has to be interpreted in terms of what it has meant to the cultural and social advance of the state.

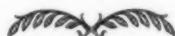
"The wide diversity of products manufactured within the borders of the state has made possible the maintenance of payrolls even when some particular branch of industry has suffered the ravages of depression. The farm and the factory are inextricably tied together as shown by the

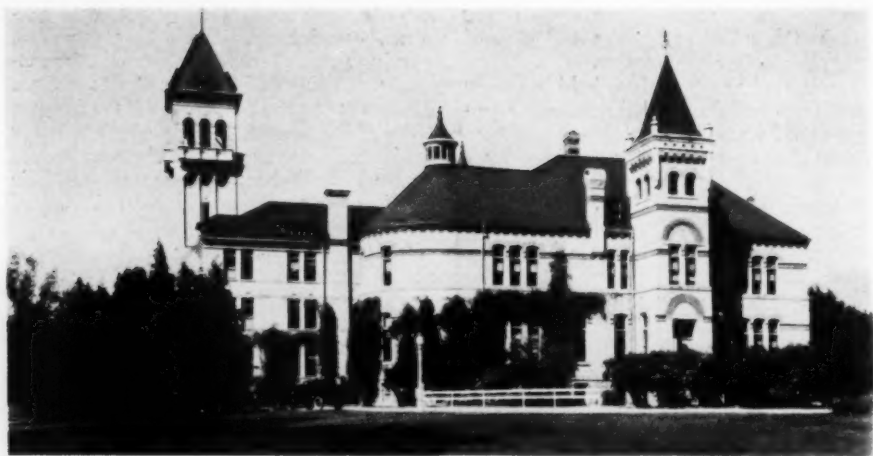
number of successful dairy products concerns, canning factories, sugar concerns, packing plants, knitting mills and other institutions using the products of Utah farms. A whole romance might be written about a piece of chocolate nut candy which sells for a nickel, for the world is the store-house from which Utah candy makers draw their supplies for the flavoring and coloring of this famous, savory, Utah candy.

"The growth of the state rests upon the encouragement and future development of those industries already located in Utah. The present managers of Utah business are for the most part self-made men who started as mucker or machinist and worked their ways to the top. They inherited the pioneer spirit and are today pioneering the fields of social progress as related to their businesses and endeavoring to increase the usefulness and contribution of their business to society as a whole.

"Products made in Utah are shipped by rail, plane, boat, burro and natives to the remote corners of the world which attests the quality of Utah made articles. Utah knitted dresses and Utah-made house dresses are sold in the elite markets of the nation. A book has been written on Utah industry entitled 'Utah Resources and Activities', but the complete story would have to be like a great mosaic where piece by piece the artist adds a little stone here and a different colored stone there and these multi-colored stones in the industrial picture would be represented by the personalities which, owing to sacrifice, toil and courage have brought Utah to its present high standing among the states of the nation.

"The pioneer spirit still lives and toils in the industrial life and will yield greater wealth for the citizens of Utah."





ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF THE UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AT LOGAN, UTAH

## Agriculture in Utah

FLORENCE PARMLEY

**A**GRICULTURE is one of the principal industries of the state of Utah, due largely to the four well defined seasons, rich mountain loam, plenty of sunshine, successful irrigation projects, and a variety of climatic conditions, all of which make for fine flavor, color and texture of fruit and vegetables. Irrigation is essential to agriculture throughout a very large portion of the state. Although a small portion of the land is used for dry farming, about 80% of the farms are irrigated. Much of the land is used for grazing purposes, and, when mountain ranges are not accessible, forage is provided by the so-called deserts.

The early Mormons found in the Great Salt Lake valley soil which would be extremely rich if water were available, and successful irrigation plans were made to reclaim the desert. Brigham Young urged his people to till the soil rather than prospect for mineral resources, believing that it was unhealthy to obtain quick wealth. He wished his followers to build sturdy bodies and strong characters.

An enormous sugar beet industry has developed in the state. The first successful sugar factory in Utah was built in 1891 at

Lehi. The state now ranks third among the states in number of sugar beet factories, having fourteen factories, capable of producing annually 500,000,000 lbs. of sugar. The raising of sugar beets helps materially in planning good crop rotation. The vegetable matter is used in feeding livestock. Although sugar is a by-product of sugar beets there is no waste. Utah also supplies seed resistant to the attack of the white fly which threatened destruction of crops in some sections of the country a few years ago.

Hay, wheat, oats, sugar beets, potatoes, barley, alfalfa seed, peas and tomatoes are all important crops. Tomatoes are canned and shipped to all parts of the country. Utah has produced from one-third to one-half of the alfalfa seed raised in the United States. Utah houses the largest pea-packing plant in the world. Here 25,000 cases of peas have been packed in a day. Utah celery has a national reputation for its excellent flavor, texture, and quality.

Figs, pomegranates, apples, peaches, cherries, apricots, and berries, grow in abundance, the tropical fruits growing in southern Utah and the more hardy fruits in

the northern part of the state. Thirty-four canning plants attest to this phase of agriculture.

Located at Logan, Utah, in a rich farming and dairying section, is the Utah State Agricultural College, founded in 1888, which has helped materially in training farmers. The agricultural income has reached approximately \$65,000,000 in peak years. There is a close correlation between agriculture and animal husbandry due to topographic and other natural conditions. In 1936 the value of livestock and livestock products amounted to nearly \$28,000,000. In January, 1937, the sheep numbered 2,745,000. The hogs numbered nearly 100,000 head. Utah barley-fattened hogs are in great demand.

A large portion of the industrial activity has to do with the processing of agricul-

tural raw products. Dairying and poultry farming have become important industries, and show rapid and profitable development. Utah is the headquarters of the Northwestern Turkey Growers Association. The state raises everything necessary to the poultry business, and has large deposits of calcite, to take the place of oyster shell. Large quantities of butter and cheese are marketed. There are twenty-two cheese factories in the state.

Two large dams have been built. Echo Dam, a government reclamation project, located near the towns of Echo and Coalville, was constructed a few years ago. Pine View Dam, in Ogden Canyon, was recently built with government aid, and should contribute much to the agricultural output of the state.

Utah agricultural prospects look bright.



## The European Number

The European Number, originally scheduled for August, will be featured in the November, 1937, issue



*Courtesy Gillham Advertising Agency*

SEAGULL MONUMENT IN TEMPLE SQUARE, SALT LAKE CITY, DESIGNED BY MAHONRI YOUNG, UTAH SCULPTOR, AND ERECTED TO BIRDS RESPONSIBLE FOR DESTROYING CRICKETS WHICH THREATENED CROPS OF UTAH PIONEERS. IT IS SUPPOSED TO BE THE ONLY MONUMENT IN THE WORLD DEDICATED TO BIRDS

# Utah Historic Spots Marked

GRACE A. COOPER

**E**ARLY trails leading into the Salt Lake valley made by the first white men and by the earlier settlers who came to make homes in this section of the west, have been fittingly commemorated by monuments erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the Pioneers, and by other patriotic organizations.

The first monument to be erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution was given by the Spirit of Liberty chapter in January, 1923 to perpetuate the memory of the first white man to enter the Utah valley, Father Escalante, a Spanish priest. Fray Francisco Silvestre Velez De Escalante and Fray Francisco Atanasio Dominguez, two Catholic priests of the Franciscan Order, accompanied by six companions, encamped in the valley in September 1776. They were seeking a wider field for mission work among the Indians and an overland route from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Monterey, California. They were also the first to leave a written record of the geography of the country and the character of the people found here. A monument was also erected by the Utah Pioneer Trails Landmarks Association at Provo City September 25, 1931.

The Spirit of Liberty chapter placed a plaque, in 1924, in front of the Tribune-Telegram building marking the site of the Pony Express station of 1860 to 1861, the headquarters of the Salt Lake division. The Pony Express was the first rapid transit and the first fast mail line across the continent from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast. It was a system by means of which messages were swiftly carried on horseback across plains and deserts, and over the mountains to the Pacific coast. The Pony Express with its relay of men and horses was a supreme achievement of physical endurance on part of both. Other markers have been placed along the route through Utah.

In 1926 Spirit of Liberty chapter erected a monument at the entrance of Salt Lake City from the north, dedicated to fur trappers and traders who were the first white



*Courtesy Salt Lake Tribune*

PLAQUE ERRECTED BY SPIRIT OF LIBERTY CHAPTER IN FRONT OF THE TRIBUNE-TELEGRAM BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY, COMMEMORATING THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE SALT LAKE CITY STATION OF THE PONY EXPRESS, 1860 TO 1861

men from this direction. The leaders were Jim Bridger, Etienne Provot, and Jedediah Smith. Jim Bridger was a fur trapper, frontiersman, scout, and guide, who discovered the Great Salt Lake, believing at the time he had discovered a salty arm of the Pacific Ocean. Several monuments have been dedicated to Bridger in Utah and in Wyoming.

Commemorating the beginning in America of modern irrigation in Salt Lake City

in July, 1847, Utah D. A. R. organization placed a bronze tablet in July, 1931. Golden Spike chapter also erected a monument to Peter Skene Ogden who in 1826, with his fur traders, followed the Indian trails over the mountains into the Ogden valley.

One of the most widely known monuments in the state is the one at the entrance of Emigration canyon placed by the Daughters of the Pioneers. It is at this spot that Brigham Young, leading a band of weary men and women, looked down over a valley of sage brush and desert, envisioned the future agricultural possibilities and remarked, "This is the place." That his dream was realized is evidenced by the beautiful valley that is now Salt Lake City and its environment.

The statue of Brigham Young, known as the Pioneer monument, stands at the head of Main street at the southeast corner of Temple square. It is placed on a cement platform and surrounded by an iron fence three and one-half feet high. The monument towers to a height of thirty-five feet. The pedestal or lower part of the monument is of granite and the figure is of bronze. Cyrus E. Dallin, a native of Utah designed the monument. It was built by popular sub-

scription at the cost of \$36,000 and was unveiled July 20, 1897.

In Temple square stands a monument to seagulls, designed by Mahonri Young, Utah sculptor, erected in memory of those birds which, when crickets threatened devastation of all vegetation, swarmed down to devour the destructionists.

Eagle Gate, now a legendary monument, was built in 1859 by Brigham Young as a gateway into the grounds of his home. It was built as a protection against the Indians and to provide labor for the unemployed. It was reconstructed in 1891 after the original grounds had been sold for residence lots and as highways. The gate was widened and the sixteen-foot wooden eagle was sent to Chicago, electroplated with copper and replaced. It now stands as a fitting and distinctive memorial at the foot of the hill leading up to the state capitol.

Markers, monuments and plaques have been erected and placed throughout the state to preserve the memories of men who, in the early days, in their formative struggle to build an empire that the generations coming after might enjoy and abundantly live. The Daughters of the American Revolution have done their part and will continue to do so.



### Future Issues of the Magazine

The Magazine will feature the States in the following order:

October . . . . .	Vermont
November . . . . .	European
December . . . . .	Washington
January . . . . .	Oregon



# Progress and the Law

SVEINBJORN JOHNSON

*Professor of Law and Legal Counsel, University of Illinois*

THE law is an instrumentality of social living. It must, unavoidably, change with changing social and economic conditions. These propositions are abundantly illustrated by our own history when we view the stages through which the Federal Constitution has progressed.

Indeed, the policy of the law itself, evidenced by legislative enactments, is often directly responsible for fundamental, even revolutionary changes in the circumstances and conditions of human life. When, for example, the law permitted a small group of persons to do business as a corporation and, among other privileges, conferred on the individual members immunity from liability to pay the debts of this artificial creature, and when it granted monopolistic rights to inventors, only a few significant discoveries were needed to revolutionize completely the economic status of millions of men and women and the essential interrelationships of labor and capital and of other large groups in the state; and this change, in turn, necessitated further and compensatory changes in the law to reestablish the social equilibrium. The law not only yields to the pressure of new economic forces and is transformed accordingly, but itself, through its own operation upon human life, sets in motion forces which press for still further alteration. If history means anything, it is that if there be not an orderly yielding to these forces which constantly press for change, the ultimate destiny of the stubbornly resisting state is a cataclysmic collapse, as the world saw in Russia twenty years ago.

In Philadelphia in 1787 half a hundred men worked four months to produce a Constitution and thereby laid the foundations of the great republic of the Western Hemisphere. Look calmly upon their handiwork, scrutinize it with eyes that see clearly and an intellect that appraises honestly, and then come down the corridors of succeeding decades and note the spots in the great picture of American Democracy, as we know

it today, which were painted *out* and painted *in* by patriot artists of later generations, yes, by patriot artists who chose brushes and selected and mixed colors by standards which the framers of the original Constitution neither loved nor perhaps wholly understood.

The men who assembled in Philadelphia under instructions to amend the Articles of Confederation but remained to draft a Constitution, believed in and wanted a strong national government. Their concern was to protect the central government against encroachments by the states; they seemingly had no fear that the states would need protection against the nation. Hamilton, who took a relatively unimportant part in the deliberations of the Convention, wanted a king and a senate modeled on the English House of Lords. He admired the English monarchy and said so plainly. Hamilton wanted the senate elected for life, but not by the people; and Madison wanted nine-year terms for members. Madison plainly set it down that there must be a check—this the senate would provide—on the “fickleness and passions” of the people; that there would always be the “distinction of rich and poor”, and the danger that the latter would outnumber the former, control the government and injure the well-to-do by enacting popular laws, because of a “leveling spirit” which might become rampant. Williamson of North Carolina feared that the representatives in the new government from the new states of the West would have all sorts of fantastic ideas, would be poor, and would be inclined to interfere with the interests of the wealthier classes of the older East.

Sherman of Connecticut said the people should have as “little to do as may be about the government”; Pinckney of South Carolina profoundly distrusted the people at election time; Gerry of Massachusetts chimed in by saying that the evils about them flowed from too much democracy—this at a time when most of the states per-

mitted only property owners to vote and all women were disfranchised; Mason of Virginia showed the same general distrust of the people which seemed to haunt the delegates; Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania blandly said the people "never act from reason alone" and Randolph charged existing evils to the follies of the people. Read of Delaware wanted the senate appointed by the President—on the analogy of the House of Lords—and Mason said that as well might a blind man choose colors as the people elect their own President. Gerry, in common with the majority of the delegates, felt that the "moneyed interest would be more secure in their hands" if senators were elected by the legislatures.

Without marshalling the evidence of Madison's Journal further—the proceedings were secret, and no official record of debates was kept, but Madison kept a rather complete journal, which explains why members expressed themselves freely—it is fair to these able and patriotic men to say that what was uppermost in their minds, respecting the essential functions of the new government, was that it should effectively protect the men of means and substance against such popular laws as were calculated to ease the burden of debtors, issue paper money and the like. This is no criticism, but as the record speaks. Nevertheless, had not these men brought forth the Constitution and brought the issues promptly to a culmination when it was finally ratified, some of the "popular laws" which they knew and feared, with others which probably would have followed, would have spelled chaos and ruin to the States and left them, sooner or later, an easy prey to some foreign power.

This new instrument of social living, which these men laid before the people for approval, was an instrument which at once became a white stone marking the most advanced point reached in the world in the progress of political and legal institutions toward human freedom. Yet, the original Constitution was a document far different from the American Constitution of 1937, and the differences are the incontestable and cumulative proof of the capacity, the genius, if you please, of the American people, over a century and a half of practical experience, to adjust the law and the Con-

stitution to the changing needs of economic and industrial society. The Constitution of 1937 is, indeed, a revolutionary instrument when we lay it alongside the fundamental law of 1789. The American Constitution of 1937 could no more have won the approval of the Convention of 1787, than the Constitution of the Soviet Union could hope for the blessings of Downing Street or the Wilhelmstrasse.

The document which left Philadelphia in 1787, but without the signatures of such men as Ellsworth of Connecticut, Gerry of Massachusetts, Houston of New Jersey, Mason, Wythe and Randolph of Virginia, set up a government of three coordinate branches, legislative, executive and judicial. It provided for a President, but not directly chosen by the people; for a legislative branch only one house of which was popularly chosen, and for a supreme court whose members held office during good behavior. The aristocratic senate, unresponsive to the clamor of democracy, was to be a safeguard of wealth and property against the inclinations of the common people to legislate in their own interest. It was silent upon such fundamental human rights as the right to express oneself freely and to worship God in one's own way. It contained no bill of rights, no security against the quartering of soldiers in the homes of the people, none against unreasonable searches and seizures, none against the age-old expedient of arbitrary power to delay trials of men accused of crime, no assurance of jury trials in all cases at law, or against excessive bail or unreasonable penalties, and no guaranty that a criminal trial would be public, speedy and before an impartial jury; and it contained no assurance to the people that legislation by the new government might not be enacted denying them the right to congregate peaceably and criticize the government.

These grave omissions, lamented by Jefferson who was absent in France and denounced by Patrick Henry and other patriots, were corrected by the adoption of the first ten amendments, insuring that the citizen have protection for certain essential rights. These amendments are not, properly speaking, a part of the original Constitution. It is well known now, of course, that the original instrument would not have

been approved by the states without an understanding that a bill of rights would shortly be added by amendment, but the delegates in Philadelphia are not responsible for them.

Later still a bill of rights for the negro was incorporated in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

The original Constitution, in the form transmitted to the States for approval, afforded scant protection to certain fundamental civil rights of the citizen.

Let us now look at that side of the original Constitution which discloses its character as an instrumentality of popular government. Again, in a century and a half of experience, the Constitution has yielded to the irresistible forces of economic and industrial change and adjusted itself to the spirit of the age.

In no way can the influence of changing ideas and conditions upon law be better illustrated than by reference to the steady progress of the American Constitution towards the democratic ideal. As framed originally, the president was to be chosen by electors who would bring to the choice the sober and independent judgment of men immune against popular clamor. The people of the United States do in essence and in reality, choose their own President by secret ballot on which, in most states, appear the names of the candidates. True, electors are still chosen, but they are merely human voting machines, exercising no will or choice of their own, registering the preference of the ordinary man who speaks in the aggregate on this important occasion. Here, we have one of the most significant amendments to the Constitution, achieved, nevertheless, without the formalities prescribed in the instrument itself, through the inexorable operation of human forces to which laws and constitutions must yield or disappear from the face of the earth. Popular election of the President was an idea wholly distasteful to the framers of the original Constitution.

When the Constitution went forth in 1787 the base of suffrage was narrow indeed. Women did not vote, and property qualification for voting was the rule. In 1920 women were enfranchised, a fact which whether it makes for better government,

certainly makes government more democratic.

When the seventeenth amendment, providing for the popular election of United States Senators, was adopted, a governmental concept, dear to the framers of the original Constitution, went overboard. While Wilson of Pennsylvania spoke for popular election of senators, there was virtual unanimity in the Convention that this method of election could not be tolerated. The Senate was to stand against the House in the expected tendency of the latter to entertain wild popular schemes, such as paper money, and the like. No other amendment has had a more direct tendency to make the legislative branch responsive to the popular will, and none has defied more flagrantly the fear the founders had of democracy when they established a republic.

Lastly, the twentieth amendment brought the government still more directly in touch with the electorate, for Congress must henceforth convene in January, instead of December, and no "lame ducks", repudiated at the polls the previous November, can legislate for the American people.

So, whereas in 1789 when the original Constitution was adopted, no one of the three branches of the new government was wholly responsible to the people, in 1933 two of the three—the executive and the legislative—had become directly responsive to the popular will and in reality elected by popular vote. Only one branch still remains, as it should always remain, free from certain influences which may actuate conduct when officials must constantly seek vindication at the polls. The Federal Judiciary is appointed by the President, with the approval of the Senate, and is not answerable to the people nor to anybody, save through the process of impeachment for misconduct in office.

The United States Supreme Court and the inferior Federal courts have the great power and the very solemn responsibility of passing upon the Constitutional validity of Congressional acts. From their final interpretation of the words of the Constitution there is no appeal in many instances, save to the process which that instrument prescribes for its own alteration.

An income tax is conceded to be one of

the fairest of all known forms of taxation because those who pay it know they are paying it, and none pay who do not have the income from which to pay. The Supreme Court of the United States, about forty years ago, said that the Constitution did not give Congress the power to levy this kind of tax. From their decision there was no appeal save to force on to the people, through the invocation of amendment, the provisions of the Constitution. The result was the sixteenth amendment followed by income tax legislation.

Here the Constitution and the law were in conflict with what the representatives of the American people, including the President of the United States, deemed a fair and just kind of taxation and spoke, through the Supreme Court, the imperative, Halt! Again, there was no need to resort to force, for this great document pointed the way to those who would square it with the considered views of the governed, and once more the Constitution and the law were modified, literally adjusted themselves, to conform with changing ideas and changing conditions. The Constitution and the law, truly means to an end, truly instrumentalities of a more equitable social living, once again vindicated themselves and the wisdom of the men who gave us an instrument of government which could be modified from time to time without violence or bloodshed.

Looking back to 1787 we note that the Constitution of the United States has traveled far from the philosophy of government which the delegates embraced, but steadily in the direction of the democratic ideal. Under its far flung wings the humblest citizen may rest assured that his voice may be heard and his influence felt in making and in administering the law. Today the Constitution and the law, yielding and ready to yield again to the steady pressure of the mixed and intangible forces of social living, stand an ever ready guard over his civil and political rights.

What a grand spectacle to behold! The Constitution! Not a fetish, not an arrogant and inflexibly dominating master of a people, not a golden calf before whose cold and unblinking eyes men and women blindly "Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee," but a living reality, a vital instrumentality used by a whole nation to pro-

mote the common welfare as it is engaged in the greatest cooperative undertaking man ever attempted, the enterprise of living in peace and equity as a social group.

Is it enough that political and civil liberty are assured to the citizen under this Constitution? In 1789, in 1800, in 1850, in 1875, the answer might have been yes, but with less confident emphasis as the years rolled towards the twentieth century. In 1789, and for decades thereafter, life was simple. If Daniel Boone was not satisfied with what life offered in his home community, he could move on, south or west, set up a new home and live his own life as he wished on land that was his own and in an environment nearly of his own making. It was truly the era of rugged individualism.

For a long time now, all this has been changed. The land has been reduced to legal ownership, and living must come to millions of Americans, if at all, through labor for others. If the laborer is not content where he is, his ability to move about is limited, and if he moves, he must perforce work for another to earn his daily bread. He has no choice. He cannot, now, except in the most limited way, set up his own business. He cannot set up a little loom, a small factory or a plant, for if he does he is in competition with tremendously powerful corporations with millions in capital and resources. He—and his number is in millions—is forced to depend on work or on charity, and he does not want charity. The land and the instrumentalities of production and distribution of wealth have become the property of individuals and enormous corporations which have grown to gigantic stature because the state, the very society of which he is a part, has conferred privileges upon a group of men to do business in the corporate form, to do with huge machines that which one hundred years ago this man did with his hands, on his own land and in his own little shop.

That day is forever gone. The ruthless and relentless hands of time and change have transformed our national life. Our civil rights are safe; our political rights are secure; and our beloved Constitution insures that we shall safely enjoy them all. Is that enough? Can we enjoy them, are they more than bombast and mockery of

phrase if the wherewithal to maintain life itself is no longer attainable notwithstanding the most willing industry? Have we not come to, or are we not rapidly moving towards, the moment when we must, as a united people, concern ourselves seriously with group or social justice if we are to survive as a nation?

Men and women do not starve willingly or submissively. If the opportunities to earn a living are not forthcoming upon reasonable effort to millions of people, organized society must concern itself with ways and means of so organizing its affairs as to enable those people to work and live, or it will perish. There is no alternative, there is no middle ground, and there is no Constitution, no law which when rightly understood stand in the way of the necessary remedies for national well-being and national preservation. In the days of the founders, political and civil rights were the great concern; the opportunities of independent livelihood were then so rich and so numerous that the individual had no fear on that score. Now these opportunities have become more restricted and have, indeed, undergone a transformation which the founders did not foresee.

I turn to another picture. The countries of Scandinavia and England were at one time homes of absolutism in form, although even in the earliest days of the monarchy in Norway, the kings were obliged to consult the *bonder* in grave state matters. In these countries, however, the pressure for changes in the law and in the constitution of the state, resulted in alterations and adjustments which equitably recognized the right of the subject to just treatment as economic conditions were modified, and at the same time preserved the state itself from violence and dissolution. A prominent Englishman, speaking a few weeks ago, put the matter in a nutshell. He said, responding to a question concerning the gradual progress of the English constitution from the concept of a policeman charged with the single duty of keeping order, to an institution concerned with vast schemes of social justice for the ordinary man: "We have preserved the government and the Constitution of England by yielding and compromise when changed conditions seemed to demand it."

If we do not reject the lessons of world history, it is plain that those who advocate copper-riveted changelessness in the law and the Constitution, seek to suppress the natural expression of new ideas and of economic changes which normally translate themselves into amendments of fundamental laws. In the past, this Medean attitude of opposition to change, when successful, has invariably preceded violence or violent revolutions in the state; and we have the spectacle of Communism in Russia today only because of the blind and ignorant selfishness of powerful men in the face of demands for changes in the law with changing times. Communism is not likely to displace any form of government in a state whose governors recognize that the law and the constitution, whatever their theory, are instrumentalities of social living, bound to adjust themselves to changing economic and industrial conditions, or vanish from this earthly scene. The true friends of Communism, although they may not realize it and would repel the intimation with horror, are those whose minds are closed to new ideas, new theories, or new applications of old concepts, and who cannot see or will not admit that the law is an instrument of equity and justice in the State, not a despotic and unchanging master of the people.

A Governor of one of our states, recently said: "The American people, as I have said, are not afraid of experiments. They dare to make radical changes in their ideas." He might have pressed the thought further and reminded us, by way of illustration of the soundness of his remarks, that we put an amendment into the Constitution, tried it fourteen years, did not like the way it worked and took it out as quickly as we put it in. So long as our Constitution retains its elasticity, so long as the majority of the American people do not permit their mental processes to ossify, so long, I am convinced, this Republic will stand and the Constitution remain the glory of the framers, who first cast the outlines, and of the American people, who through the years have been perfecting it as an instrumentality calculated to maintain to the fullest the civil, the political, and the social rights of the common man.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Article contributed by National Defense through Patriotic Education Committee, Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, National Chairman.



# 150<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY *of* THE *CONSTITUTION*

1787



1937

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## *A PROCLAMATION*

*WHEREAS* the Constitution of the United States was signed on September 17, 1787, and had by June 21, 1788, been ratified by the necessary number of States and,

*WHEREAS* George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States on April 30, 1789,

*NOW, THEREFORE*, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, hereby designate the period from September 17, 1937, to April 30, 1939, as one of commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing and the ratification of the Constitution and of the inauguration of the first President under that Constitution.

In commemorating this period we shall affirm our debt to those who ordained and established the Constitution "in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity."

We shall recognize that the Constitution is an enduring instrument fit for the governing of a far-flung population of more than one hundred and thirty million, engaged in diverse and varied pursuits, even as it was fit for the governing of a small agrarian Nation of less than four million.

It is therefore appropriate that in the period herein set apart we shall think afresh of the founding of our Government under the Constitution, how it has served us in the past and how in the days to come its principles will guide the Nation ever forward.

*IN WITNESS WHEREOF*, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

*DONE* at the City of Washington this fourth day of July, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-second.

By the President:

*Charles E. Clegg*  
SECRETARY OF STATE

*Franklin D. Roosevelt*

DISTRIBUTED BY THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION



## Chapter Work Told Pictorially

GAVEL MADE FROM THE BEAM OF THE OLD ROCK HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ONE OF THE OLDEST CHURCHES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, ERECTED IN 1845. THIS GAVEL WAS PRESENTED TO WEBSTER GROVES CHAPTER, WEBSTER GROVES, MO., IN JUNE, 1936. THIS OLD CHURCH HAD BEEN MARKED BY THIS CHAPTER



SAINT CHARLES CHAPTER, SAINT CHARLES, MO., EXECUTIVE BOARD IN SESSION AT THE HOME OF MRS. F. C. BECKER. MISS MABEL TANTER, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY; MRS. LUCILE EDWARDS, TREASURER; MRS. GEO. MCELHINEY, HISTORIAN; MRS. F. C. BECKER, STATE VICE-REGENT; MRS. T. B. CRAIGHEAD, VICE-REGENT; MRS. WM. CUNNINGHAM, REGENT



*Florence E. Gesell, Monroe, Mich.*

ERECTED AND DEDICATED JANUARY 26, 1937.  
MARKER, POLE AND FLAG TO MARK THE  
SPOT WHERE THE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG  
WAS RAISED ON MICHIGAN SOIL IN FRENCH-  
TOWN BY CAPTAIN PORTER, 1776. THIS IS  
ALSO THE SITE OF RIVER RAISIN BLOCK  
HOUSE OCCUPIED BY AMERICAN TROOPS;  
BURNED BY THE BRITISH, 1812



*Iris Photo Studio, Mount Vernon, N. Y., D. Mennitto*

ON JUNE 24, 1937, THE JONAS BRONCK CHAPTER OF MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., DEDICATED SIX BRONZE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS' MARKERS IN HISTORIC ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD. CEREMONIES APPROPRIATE TO THE OCCASION WERE CONDUCTED BY THE RECTOR, REV. W. HAROLD WEIGLE, ASSISTED BY THE REGENT, MRS. GEORGE ANDREW KUHNER. THE MARKER PICTURED IS ON THE GRAVE OF COMFORT SANDS



HERE IS SHOWN ONE OF THE TWO DECORATED CARS ENTERED BY THE FRESNO CHAPTER, FRESNO, CALIF., IN THE ARMISTICE DAY PARADE, NOVEMBER 11, 1936. LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. OLIVER J. HOWARD, CHAPTER REGENT; HER MOTHER, MRS. SARAH GLASGOW PATTON; AND MRS. EDWARD S. BROWN, PAST REGENT



GENERAL MACOMB CHAPTER, MACOMB, ILL., FEATURED HISTORICAL KENMORE AT THEIR COLONIAL PARTY. THE STORY OF THE RESTORATION OF THE BETTY WASHINGTON LEWIS HOME BEING TOLD AS COLORED SLIDES WERE SHOWN. THE HISTORICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE SOLD DROMEDARY GINGERBREAD MIX, MAKING THIRTY DOLLARS, TO SEND TO THE KENMORE ASSOCIATION



GENERAL ASA DANFORTH CHAPTER, SYRACUSE, N. Y., ASSISTED BY FORT CRAILO CHAPTER, RENSSELAER, N. Y., MARKED TWO GRAVES IN ONONDAGA COUNTY, CENTER CEMETERY, JULY 2, 1937. SETH HALL AND HIS WIFE EREDA CROWELL, CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN OF FIVE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS. MRS. HENRY H. FELLOWS ARRANGED THE RITUAL; MRS. WALTER C. PEARCE, CHAPLAIN; MISS RUTH SCHAEFER, REGENT FORT CRAILO CHAPTER, A DESCENDANT, UNVEILED THE MARKERS AND GAVE THE HISTORY OF THE FAMILY. MRS. FRED W. MELVIN IS REGENT OF GENERAL ASA DANFORTH CHAPTER



THIS MARKER WHICH REPRESENTS PART OF THE WORK DURING 1936-37 OF HORSESHOE ROBERTSON CHAPTER, WEST POINT, MISS., IS ERECTED ON THE SITE OF THE FIRST STORE BUILT IN THIS SECTION, LOCATED WHERE TWO EARLY INDIAN TRAILS CROSSED AND WAS CALLED "OLD CROSS ROADS." THE STORE WAS OWNED BY BENJAMIN F. ROBERTSON, SON OF JAMES ROBERTSON, JR., WHO SETTLED THE LAND ON WHICH IT WAS BUILT, AND GRANDSON OF JAMES ROBERTSON, SR. (CALLED HORSESHOE), FOR WHOM THE CHAPTER IS NAMED. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. J. A. THOMAS, FLAG BEARER; MRS. E. F. WRIGHT, CHAPLAIN; MRS. E. E. STEVENS, REGENT; MRS. B. T. SCHUMPERT, VICE REGENT; MRS. RALPH BRYAN, TREASURER; AND MRS. W. A. NASH, COURTESY CHAIRMAN



SMOKY HILL CHAPTER, ELLSWORTH, KANSAS, ORGANIZED MAY 12, 1937, IS THE NEWEST CHAPTER IN KANSAS. TWENTY-SIX MEMBERS SIGNED THE CHARTER, AND STATE REGENT MRS. L. E. REX; ORGANIZING REGENT, MRS. H. A. KUNKLE; MRS. A. J. BERGER, STATE REGISTRAR; AND MRS. JOHN C. REESE, STATE REPORTER, WERE HONORED GUESTS. ELLSWORTH IS LOCATED ON THE SMOKY HILL RIVER IN THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PART OF KANSAS AND FAMOUS FOR INDIAN HISTORY



ON MAY 8, 1937, THE PRINCESS HIRRIHIGUA CHAPTER, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., DEDICATED THIS WAYSIDE MARKER. IT MARKS THE SITE OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT AND THE FIRST POST-OFFICE. READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: MAJOR JOHN S. SMITH OF ST. PETERSBURG; MRS. IDA WHITE, CHAIRMAN OF THE MARKER COMMITTEE; MRS. CHARLES C. BLAKE, REGENT; MRS. P. C. HAUSEN; REV. JOHN P. JOCKINSON, PASTOR OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WHO OFFERED THE PRAYER; AND MRS. H. B. SMITH



GRACE E. PARENT, A MEMBER OF COLUMBIA CHAPTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., IS A REAL GRANDDAUGHTER OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER. HER GRANDFATHER, JOHN YATES, SERVED AS A PRIVATE IN THE SECOND REGIMENT OF THE ALBANY COUNTY MILITIA IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK UNDER THE COMMAND OF COL. ABRAHAM WEMPLE. HE WAS BORN IN THE SCHENECTADY DISTRICT OF NEW YORK IN 1763 AND DIED IN 1840. PERRY YATES, SON OF JOHN YATES AND FATHER OF GRACE E. PARENT, WAS BORN IN 1809 AND DIED IN 1875

A GRANITE MARKER TO THE HAMILTON GLASS HOUSE WAS PLACED NEAR THE ORIGINAL SITE OF THE GLASS FACTORY IN GUILDERLAND. THE INSCRIPTION READS: NEAR THIS SPOT STOOD THE HAMILTON GLASS HOUSE, NAMED FOR ALEXANDER HAMILTON. KNOWN ALSO AS ALBANY GLASS WORKS. FOUNDED ABOUT 1786; ABANDONED 1815. THIS MARKER PLACED BY TAWASENTHA CHAPTER, SLINGERLANDS, N. Y., AND THE STATE OF NEW YORK







ONE OF SEVEN MARKERS BEING PLACED BY THE IOWA DAUGHTERS, MARKING THE OLD MILITARY ROAD, NORTH AND SOUTH ACROSS IOWA IN 1839. DEDICATION CEREMONIES WERE HELD IN THE MOUNT PLEASANT CITY PARK, JUNE 13, 1937. LEFT TO RIGHT: MR. F. S. FINLEY; MRS. SARAH PAINE HOFFMAN, PAST STATE HISTORIAN; MAYOR H. L. SHOOK; MISS BLANCHE THORSON, REGENT, JAMES HARLAN CHAPTER; MISS MARY FELTON; MISS DOROTHEA MCMILLAN; REV. E. L. JEAMBEY; AND MRS. B. A. GLADD



ANNETTE WINTER BALL, NAMESAKE AND GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER OF THE FIRST CHAPTER TREASURER, UNVEILED THIS MARKER IN TRIBUTE TO MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER, ORGANIZING REGENT OF GENERAL DE LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, LAFAYETTE, IND., IN SPRINGVALE CEMETERY, MEMORIAL DAY. MRS. WILLIAM H. SCHLOSSER, STATE REGENT, AND MRS. W. V. STUART, FIRST CHAPTER HISTORIAN, SPOKE. THE CHAPTER WAS ORGANIZED IN APRIL, 1894, WITH CHARTER NO. 78



JOHN HOUSTON CHAPTER, THOMASTON, GA., ON MAY 12, 1937, UNVEILED A MARKER AT THE GRAVE OF MRS. FLORENCE HARRIS LEWIS, ORGANIZING REGENT. THE MALTESE CROSS IN THE FOREGROUND MARKS THE GRAVE OF HER HUSBAND, JAMES F. LEWIS, A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER. JOHN HOUSTON CHAPTER HAS THE LARGEST NUMBER OF SUBSCRIPTIONS OF ANY GEORGIA CHAPTER AND HAS BROUGHT HOME THE "MAGAZINE TROPHY" FOR FOUR YEARS IN SUCCESSION

# National Officers and Committees

## Approved Schools

### SPECIAL APPEAL

THE Tamassee D. A. R. School greatly needs money to equip the new barn which it has been erecting this summer. Electric wiring must be installed and water piped into the building. Stalls, separators, pails, fencing and other items are wanted. Won't you contribute for these things? The barn cannot be of use without them.

The cost of these items is as follows:

4 steel stalls in milking barn (listed \$42 each)	\$110.00
Water piped to barn (no amount given)	
Power line carried to barn (no amount given)	
Separator	125.00
Boiler (5 HP)	150.00
Tubular cooler	50.00
Washing vat	50.00
Churn (40 lb. motor dr.)	110.00

For a description of the barn and for a list of coupons wanted by the school see the August 1936 D. A. R. MAGAZINE.

### NOTICE

The dairy barn at Tamassee will be dedicated on Friday, October 29th, and the Florence H. Becker Recreation Hall at Kate Duncan Smith on Sunday, October 31st. All D. A. R. members and friends are cordially invited to attend these exercises so begin planning your trip now. South Carolina and Alabama are lovely in the fall. Our President General is to be present on both occasions so let us have a good representation, especially as one building is being dedicated in her honor.

Plan to visit other Approved Schools in the mountains either before or after the dedications. A personal visit adds so much to one's knowledge of the schools and their needs.

### OTHER NEEDS

Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee should each have a small hospital.

Money for Girls Dormitory at American Indian Institute—also scholarships. Clothing for Indian boys.

\$1,000 for work scholarships at Schauffler College.

KATHARINE MATTHIES,  
*National Chairman.*

## Student Loan Fund

Recently I signed the order for payment of a loan to a young man, who thus was enabled to meet the last bill due Massachusetts State College and take his degree with his class. For the past four years he had earned eighty per cent of his expenses and withal had achieved such a creditable scholastic record that he was awarded a graduate fellowship in chemistry at a mid-western college for next year. Massachusetts D. A. R. has made it possible for him to continue in his chosen field.

A young woman, to whom while she was studying at Radcliffe money was lent, made the last payment on her loan just sixteen months after she graduated. She wrote, "It has been a pleasure to return the money, since I know that it will help another girl in circumstances similar to mine. I haven't minded saving it, for I never considered that the amount, which I planned to send you, belonged to me." Yet her position in a bank paid a small salary and she took a night course in stenography to make herself more valuable. She had repaid another loan and was helping at home.

A Massachusetts Chapter, which has heavy expenses to maintain its beautiful house, undertook to raise a Chapter Student Loan Fund over a period of three years. Last week the regent announced that the goal had been reached in less than two years, since the inception of the drive.

These concrete illustrations show why I am enthusiastically starting my third year as State Chairman of the Massachusetts D. A. R. Student Loan Fund. It is difficult for young people to finance their higher education, when family resources are still crippled. Our Student Loan Fund *helps youth to help itself*. It stimulates a sense of obligation, which never arises from acceptance of outright gifts. It assists those whom I designate as "the great middle class," students of average ability, not eligi-

ble for the generous scholarships open to the brilliant. It helps them to acquit themselves satisfactorily by giving opportunity for uninterrupted study and some leisure for healthful recreation, two things denied students who must spend all spare time in gainful employment. It brings surcease from worry over making both ends meet, a state of mind not conducive to best results.

Chapters gain as much from giving for this cause as their recipients. Working toward funds of their own throws members into delightful intimacy. Yet groups know that smaller donations placed in the State Treasury in aggregation will serve as useful a purpose. They locate in their communities worthy young people, with whom friendly relations are established, when they are lent money. Valuable publicity follows among parents and friends of borrowers. Colleges turn to the D. A. R. for loans for their needy students.

Truly the D. A. R. Student Loan Fund "is twice blessed; it blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

ETHEL LANE HERSEY,  
*Massachusetts State Vice Regent  
and State Chairman Massachusetts D. A. R. Student Loan  
Fund.*

## Correct Use of the Flag

This month I would like to stress the importance of Federal Flag legislation. Our Committee has unanimously endorsed a resolution that a bill be introduced in Congress to unify and authorize a Flag Code. The existing Flag Code is merely one of recognized but not legalized custom and usage. They are primarily based upon traditionally military and naval practice. We have urged widespread education of Flag etiquette among the general public, emphasized the use of Flag manuals in the schools, and we have finally faced not a wall of opposition, but what is decidedly a wall of indifference.

We have endeavored to present the Flag Code as a set of Flag good manners, so that due respect may be paid the Flag on all occasions. The Daughters, we have felt, have been conscientious in their cooperation. That is as it should be. We, who represent in the present generation those

fearless patriots who founded our nation and first held Old Glory in reverence, should be letter-perfect in all Flag matters. If any of us are remiss in the Correct Use of the Flag we cannot hold responsible anyone whose obligation and responsibility toward the Flag is hers by heritage and educational opportunity.

We feel that a Federal Flag Code, dignified by Congressional action presented to the people not as an etiquette, but as a national ritual, will inspire the people of the Country to a real understanding and respect for Flag usage.

We believe that this effort to legally codify the Correct Use of the Flag is worthy of the staunch support of every Daughter of the American Revolution. On every appropriate occasion discuss the Bill—watch its development in Congress—and at the proper time throw your influence into the balance in its behalf. We feel that with all the Daughters behind our Committee, it cannot fail.

In this respect, let me urge each of you to exercise your undeniable right as an American citizen to vote. Not only can you protect your properties from unwarranted taxation, not only can you strive to purify political ethics, but you can aid and abet legislative efforts to protect our National integrity.

I beg of you to support constructive legislation such as our Flag Code Bill with fresh and individual enthusiasm.

Let me urge you to secure Flag Manuals, Flag Codes and leaflets. Distribute them among your friends, put them in libraries, have them placed conspicuously there, preferably at the desk, and always more than one so that those who pass may pause there and read. Chapters may place them on sale at key points. Remember to advertise them widely. They will help to create an interest, so that our Bill will be understood and may benefit by a pressure of public opinion.

Our Flag—God Bless It—May it wave as proudly the long tomorrows as it does today. May we plan its preservation against the uncertain future with wisdom.

With the concerted efforts of all our Daughters, I feel that wish assured.

VIVIAN LEWIS SIGMON,  
*National Chairman.*

## Girl Home Makers

NEW JERSEY D. A. R. have awarded a \$100 State Scholarship for Girl Home Makers under the able leadership of Mrs. Archibald C. Forman, State Chairman. The \$100 Fund was raised by means of contributions from the various chapters in the State, and the winner chosen in a state-wide competition. Miss Doris Edith Cash of Bloomfield, N. J., a 1937 graduate of the Bloomfield High School, is the winner. Miss Cash took the college course with advanced mathematics and sciences, and yet found time for a year's work in home economics. She ranked 16th in a class of 132; and was highly recommended by her principal not only as an excellent student but as a person of superior disposition and personality. Throughout her school days she has been active in many of the school organizations: Girls' Glee Club, Band, Orchestra, Chemical Club and Junior Red Cross. She intends to enter New Jersey College for Women at Brunswick, N. J., to

take up Home Economics work, majoring in Dietetics for institutional work.

Miss Cash has been active in the Girl Scouts; is a lover of camp life, swimming and hiking; is also a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church and active in Sunday-School work. The family is in moderate circumstances with three children to care for and educate, so she had made inquiries about ways of earning part of her way through college. She will spend the summer in the Poconos as mother's helper and companion in a family where there are two small girls.

This Scholarship will be helping a most worthy girl; a girl who is eligible for membership, and who hopes some day to become a member of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

VESTELLA BURR DANIELS,  
*National Chairman.*

## National Defense Through Patriotic Education

U. S. Constitution Sesquicentennial  
Celebration

TO APPROPRIATELY celebrate the 150th Anniversary of the Constitution the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission was established by a Joint Resolution of Congress, approved August 23, 1935. The Commission is composed of the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, and five members appointed by each of these. The Commission has appointed the Honorable Sol Bloom, Director. To quote from Information Sheet Number 1:

"The Sesquicentennial Commission is planning the Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the Formation of the Constitution in a manner befitting one of the crowning achievements of the human race—the establishment by a free people of a government of their own choosing, to govern them with their own consent, and to safeguard their liberties.

"The Commission aims to make the Celebration the occasion for instilling in the mind and heart of every citizen, young and old, an individual realization of his relation to the Constitution—how it is the for-



DORIS EDITH CASH

tress of his liberty, the stronghold in which he can take refuge against oppression. It aims to bring home to every citizen the knowledge that the Constitution is the spirit of America, the flowering of freedom in a free land."

State Commissions and Committees have been set up. Music, Art, Library, Education, History and Legal Divisions are busily preparing programs. Institutions of higher learning, the U. S. Commissioner of Education and State Superintendents of Schools are enthusiastically supporting the project. Churches are asked to cooperate with appropriate sermons on the Sunday following Constitution Day. Two hundred and fifty national organizations representing approximately 25,000,000 women were invited to cooperate with the U. S. Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission in carrying the celebration to every community. The Daughters of the American Revolution, by resolution of its 45th Continental Congress, approved the plans for the celebration and accepted the invitation. The President General appointed a committee composed of the National Chairman of National Defense and four members of her committee to further plans for cooperation.

### A NATION-WIDE CELEBRATION

*September 17, 1937, to April 30, 1939*

**E**VERY State, city and town, every organization and institution, every home and individual—a participant. Every community its own program of events in cooperation with the U. S. Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission.

Special celebration in Philadelphia on September 17, 1937, in honor of the Signing of the Constitution on that date 150 years ago.

Special celebration in New York on April 30, 1939, in honor of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States.

Celebrations in the thirteen original States on the anniversary of the dates of their ratification of the Constitution:

Delaware, December 7, 1787; Yeas, 30 (unanimous).

Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; Yeas, 46; Nays, 23.

New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Yeas, 38 (unanimous).

Georgia, January 2, 1788; Yeas, 26 (unanimous).

Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Yeas, 128, Nays, 40.

Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Yeas, 187; Nays, 168.

Maryland, April 28, 1788; Yeas, 63; Nays, 11.

South Carolina, May 23, 1788; Yeas, 149; Nays, 73.

New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Yeas, 57; Nays, 47.

Virginia, June 26, 1788; Yeas, 89; Nays, 79.

New York, July 26, 1788; Yeas, 30; Nays, 27.

North Carolina, November 21, 1789; Yeas, 194; Nays, 77.

Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, May 29, 1790; Yeas, 34; Nays, 32.

Special celebrations in other States on the dates of their admission to the Union.

Opening and closing dates should be elaborate and impressive in observance. Public gatherings, pageants, plays, processions, tableaux and other events should mark entire period.

INFORMATION SHEETS, numbers 1 to 27, have been issued by the U. S. Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission from May, 1936, to date and others will follow. Send for information on subject of interest.

An APPRECIATION COURSE of study will be advanced through an outline and developed units which may be presented (1) to groups, (2) by correspondence, (3) by historic travel and (4) by radio.

An INTEREST ACTIVITY program is likewise divided into four groups: (1) creative writing projects, (2) nation-wide series of educational contests, (3) journalistic achievement projects, and (4) an Every Pupil Constitution Test. Regulations are obtainable and awards will be presented by the Commission to those receiving the highest rating in their respective States.

Visualization is an effective means of impressing the average mind. Posters of impressive paintings by Howard Chandler



Christy are the "Signing of the Constitution" and the "Boy Scout."

Accuracy is the keynote of the celebration. Every effort is being made to put forth material of proved authenticity.

### Junior American Citizens

WHILE in Washington last April it was my privilege to visit the Robert Morris Junior American Citizens Club of the Wheatly School. The meeting was conducted by the club members, all of whom took their offices very seriously and everything was carried on efficiently and smoothly. When the roll was called, the members answered by saying, "A good American citizen is honorable," or "A good American citizen loves his country," or "A good American citizen is obedient," or "A good American citizen always speaks the truth," and so on, each child having a different reason. When the teacher in charge answered to her name, she said, "A good American citizen is proud and happy to be the teacher of Junior American Citizens."

The whole program was of a patriotic nature and I only wish that every D. A. R. member could have been present for she would have thrilled at the realization that such fine patriotic education was being given these children and to all our 60,435 members. Every Chapter, with just a little endeavor on its part, could have a fine club, such as this. Let us put forth every effort to make this a banner year for our Committee.

This year we are having a contest among the Divisional groupings of the D. A. R., and prizes of \$10.00, \$5.00, and \$3.00 are to be given the National Vice-Chairmen of the three Divisions showing the largest net gain in both clubs and members in relation to the number of D. A. R. members in their Divisions. So every state can help its Division Vice-Chairman, for it might be just the few clubs that your state is able to organize that would put your Division over the top.

It is exceedingly interesting to note the help that the State Director of North Carolina is giving our work along with that of the C. A. R. In a note she said in part,

"Had a meeting with the Principal of our city schools and have made all plans for the Junior American Citizens Clubs to be started. . . . I too am anxious that we reach *all* the children with patriotic education." Such splendid cooperation is deeply appreciated.

One of the National Vice-President Generals wrote, "I am still trying to get accustomed to the new name, surely I like it and I think it a very important Committee. If we only had leaders, there are plenty of children to be trained. No Chapter can say 'We have no material', every village has its streets full of children, most of whom sadly need a guiding hand."

With September, comes the opening of school and as the youth are gathered together all over the land, may all old clubs again be started and many new ones organized that these young people may be taught through patriotic education, a greater love of country, and the desire to become the best kind of citizens.

BEATRICE T. L. WISNER,  
*National Chairman.*

### Motion Picture Committee

The following pictures are listed as suitable for type of audience indicated, and the synopsis is given to aid you in selecting your motion picture entertainment.

#### TOPPER (MGM)

Constance Bennett, Cary Grant, Roland Young, Billie Burke

This is a very good comedy based on Thorne Smith's novel. A young couple who are killed in an auto accident realize they have missed many opportunities to do good deeds in this world, and are allowed to return both visibly and invisibly. A novel situation well handled. A. Y.

#### THE LIFE OF EMILE ZOLA (Warner Bros.)

Paul Muni, Gale Sondergaard, Joseph Schildkraut

Imbued with a passion for writing the truth Zola struggles against poverty until the success of his story NANA. Later in life he tries to bring out the truth of the Dreyfus case, which causes him to flee to England. His friends succeed in publishing his pamphlets and finally Dreyfus is pardoned. Splendid characterizations by Muni and Schildkraut. An outstanding production. A. Y.



**KING SOLOMON'S MINES** (Gaumont-British)

Paul Robeson, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Anna Lee

H. Rider Haggard's story has made a splendid picture, produced with skill and authenticity against a background of the African veldt. Paul Robeson's singing is outstanding. A. Y.

**EASY LIVING** (Paramount)

Edward Arnold, Jean Arthur, Ray Milland

A rather trite farce about a rich banker, his wife, son and a young girl. Many amusing situations which cause much laughter. A. Y.

**ARTISTS AND MODELS** (Paramount)

Jack Benny, Ida Lupino, Richard Arlen

This musical comedy romance is about two girls wanting to marry two men, but not quite sure which each one wants. There is a large cast with elaborate settings and plenty of music and dancing. A. Y.

**HIGH, WIDE AND HANDSOME** (Paramount)

Irene Dunne, Randolph Scott, Dorothy Lamour

This is a spectacular and lavish production starting with the finding of oil in Pennsylvania and the building of the first pipe lines in 1859. It is splendid entertainment, well directed with a fine cast. A. Y.

**SARATOGA** (MGM)

Jean Harlow, Clark Gable, Lionel Barrymore

This picture is as the title indicates a race track picture, which shows famous Saratoga, with many individuals who follow the horses and many interesting incidents. A. Y. Older children.

**THE FIREFLY** (MGM)

Jeanette MacDonald, Allan Jones, Warren William

With a French and Spanish historical background this old operetta of Friml gives ample material for the lavish and beautiful production. The story is of a girl spy and her many experiences at the time of Napoleon's seizure of the Spanish throne. Miss MacDonald's singing is very fine and she is supported by a good cast. Excellent entertainment. A. Y. Older children.

**WILD AND WOOLLY** (20th Century-Fox)

Jane Withers, Walter Brennan, Jack Searl

A small mid-western town has a three-day Pioneer celebration during which all the experiences of their ancestors of yesterday are reenacted. While it is not a "western" there is a stage-coach bank robbery, and the usual crooks with plenty of action. Family.

**CONFESSION** (Warner Bros.)

Kay Francis, Ian Hunter, Basil Rathbone

Miss Francis, who plays the part of "Vera," is a concert hall singer, and commits a murder. The matter is well handled, but only suitable for mature audience.

**ONE MILE FROM HEAVEN** (20th Century-Fox)

Claire Trevor, Sally Blane, Bill Robinson

A newspaper story of a joke played on the girl reporter by the men. To their surprise it becomes an interesting story of a white child who is cared for by her colored nurse being returned to its Mother. Plenty of thrills. A. Y.

**THINK FAST, MR. MOTO** (20th Century-Fox)

Norman Foster, Virginia Field, Peter Lorre

The doings of a gang of smugglers working in China, and how they are finally exposed. Something novel in a detective story well presented. A. Y.

**WINDJAMMER** (RKO)

George O'Brien, Constance Worth, William Hall

A sea picture, showing the start of the famous California-Honolulu yacht race. Much of the action takes place aboard a racing yacht of a millionaire sportsman, whose daughter is rescued from a band of Asiatic kidnappers. Some thrilling sea scenes. A. Y.

**HIDEAWAY** (RKO)

Fred Stone, Emma Dunn, Tommy Bond

The story of a farmer, his wife, son and daughter who have with them a forest ranger and a gangster whom no one suspects, but is hiding. Things work out well for the old farmer and his wife. Quite a bit of good comedy throughout. A. Y.

**THE PRISONER OF ZENDA** (United Artists)

Ronald Coleman, Madeleine Carroll, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

With a large and fine cast this well known story is brought to the screen in a lavish and colorful production including comedy, mystery and suspense. A. Y.

**SHORTS****GATEWAY TO AFRICA** (Vitaphone)

An interesting glimpse of the strange city of Morocco and its picturesque inhabitants. Exceptionally well photographed. A. Y. C.

**THE HOUND AND THE RABBIT** (MGM)

A color cartoon in which the hound and the rabbit become friends. Good entertainment for the family and Junior Matinee.

**THE CIRCUS COMES TO TOWN** (Paramount)

Showing the day's work of the circus from de-training in the morning to the time they are on the train again. Boys will be very interested in this short. Family.

### PAN-AMERICAN CHAMPIONS (Paramount)

Latin-American sport champions do some skillful and interesting games. Family.

### ROCKY MOUNTAIN GRANDEUR (MGM)

Some very beautiful western mountain scenes among which are some gloriously colored sunset scenes. Excellent. Family and Junior Matinee.

HENRIETTA S. MCINTIRE,  
*National Chairman.*

## Conservation Committee

SO THAT the various states may know the number of photographs of historic trees, with history of same, which they have sent to Memorial Continental Hall, at Washington, to be preserved for all time, I am giving a list below. There are duplicate photographs of some of these trees. Where no state is listed there are no photographs. These may be viewed in our D. A. R. Library. A few at a time are placed in the rack which your National Chairman presented to the Library, for this purpose, in honor of our President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, to which a bronze plate has been added recently with Mrs. Becker's name inscribed upon it.

Alabama—poem; no trees.  
Colorado—4 trees.  
California—18 trees.  
Connecticut—15 trees.  
District of Columbia—7 trees; lists of many trees but no pictures.  
Georgia—3 trees.  
Hawaiian Islands—1 tree.  
Illinois—4 trees.  
Indiana—6 trees.  
Iowa—3 trees.  
Kansas—4 trees.  
Kentucky—5 trees.  
Louisiana—2 trees.  
Maine—9 trees.  
Maryland—10 trees.  
Massachusetts—In folio, 28 trees; in bound publication, 43 trees.  
Mississippi—1 tree.  
Michigan—8 trees.  
Missouri—1 tree.  
New Hampshire—2 trees; history of others without pictures.  
New Jersey—5 trees.  
New York, 13 trees.

Nebraska—3 trees.  
North Carolina—2 trees.  
Ohio—4 trees.  
Oklahoma—6 trees.  
Oregon—1 tree.  
Pennsylvania—33 trees.  
Rhode Island—15 trees; other pictures without description.  
Texas—3 trees.  
Vermont—1 tree.  
Virginia—In folio, 27 trees, and book of historic trees.  
Washington—1 tree.  
Wisconsin—2 trees.  
West Virginia—2 trees.  
Pictures of interesting trees without history attached, 55.

Many lists and history of trees without photographs, but we are trying to contact the states for better information.

The result is 349 photographs of historic trees in twelve years of activity to find and mark them, by our Society. There are 623 in newspaper publicity. Mrs. Harry K. Nield, 2214 Ken Oak Road, Baltimore, is Vice Chairman in charge of historic trees, assisted by Mrs. James H. Dorsey, of Baltimore. They have worked long and faithfully to complete this list, and are very anxious to have all states make a special effort to locate and mark their distinguished trees before it is too late.

MRS. AVERY TURNER,  
*National Chairman.*

## Junior D. A. R. Activities

GREETINGS from Louisa St. Clair Juniors, Detroit, Michigan, to all other Juniors:

We closed our year with our second annual luncheon at the Detroit Club, entertaining our new Regent, Mrs. William Pomeroy and our retiring Regent, Mrs. Louis B. Flint. The Treasurer's report was most gratifying. We are decidedly on a sound basis, which is something new as we have been running on the proverbial shoe-string, however whatever we have lacked financially, we have made up in enthusiasm and all ventures undertaken have been a decided success.

The coming year we are planning a year-book, a course of study featuring Colonial times and customs, a "Clinch Wagon" lawn party when we will also sew for the Red Cross, a sale of needlework from Greek

refugees and several talks on the technique of genealogy. And of course, our News Letter "The Louisa Ledger" marches on.

PEGGY BLOWERS,  
*Recording Secretary.*

#### *RACINE, WISCONSIN, JUNIORS*

The Mary Chase White Junior Group of the Racine Chapter was formed on February 26, 1937, at the home of Mrs. Frank L. Harris, State Chairman for Junior Groups. The name honors the oldest living honorary member of Racine Chapter. This small group of ten meets every three weeks. Their first project has been to decorate and furnish a room at the Taylor Orphanage for a Girls' Library. A successful Dessert Bridge-Garden Party has been given for this fund, and a musical and tea is planned for the fall, in conjunction with an exhibit of paintings, antiques and dishes. They have sent new wool, needles and sweater patterns to Crossnore School. Six Juniors from this group will act as Pages at the Wisconsin State Conference in September.

VIRGINIA A. PEIRCE,  
*Press Chairman.*

#### *CAESAR RODNEY JUNIORS, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE*

The Junior Section of Caesar Rodney Chapter was organized in March 1935, and has an active membership of fifteen. Each

year, the Juniors have given a bridge party and used the money for a Christmas party for the children in the State Hospital for Tuberculosis. The interest in these boys and girls, about 25 in number, extends all thru the year and they are known as the Junior D. A. R. Becker children. The Juniors have started a library for these children, called the Junior D. A. R. Library. The Juniors donated the proceeds of a Musical Tea given last fall to the State Student Loan Fund. A student at Tamassee has been adopted by the Group, and the members send her gifts each month. A large box of tools was sent to Crossnore School, and boxes of wool to Ellis Island. The receipts from a Strawberry Festival in June were turned over to the State Society towards the purchase of a Delaware Flag for Bancroft Hall at the Naval Academy. The Juniors have sponsored five fifteen-minute Radio programs, two of which were on National Defense in cooperation with the Reserve Officers' Association. Mrs. Becker honored this group by appointing their Junior Regent, one of her personal pages at the last Congress.

MARGARET E. MIDDLETON,  
*Chairman, Press Relations Committee.*

Send items for the Junior Page in the D. A. R. Magazine to Miss Helen M. Scott, 600 N. Franklin Street, Wilmington, Delaware.

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# Life in Colonial America

MARY ALLISON GOODHUE

## VI. THE GREAT PURITAN MIGRATION

THE Puritan migration to New England is unique in the annals of colonization. The strength which this small colony in a new world was able to achieve in a few years is nothing short of phenomenal. While the enterprise of colonization was an untried experience to the group undertaking it, the land toward which they set their eyes was no longer a wholly untried one. When John Winthrop, in 1630, set sail for America there were already several hundred Dutch in New Amsterdam, nine hundred English in Maine and New Hampshire, three hundred within present day Massachusetts, and three thousand in Virginia, as well as ten thousand fishing in Newfoundland six months of each year.

A year before the exodus of John Winthrop, after completing preparations for the new venture and concentrating on the report of detailed plans, a meeting of the General Court in England was called in April, 1629, at which John Endecott was officially elected and established to be the Governor of the "Salem" community. Later in April, a Puritan plantation fleet, headed by the "George", which carried the official instructions and a load of cattle, was started on its momentous journey. This was soon followed by the "Talbot", the "Lion's Whelp", the "Four Sisters", and the "Mayflower", which last had already taken its historic place as the transport of the Pilgrims.

The group was accompanied by the Rev. Francis Higginson who, fortunately, has left a complete account of the voyage. Taking a farewell look at his native land from the stern of the America-bound boat, Higginson exclaimed, as the beloved coastline disappeared from his sight, "We are not saying as the Separatists were wont to say at their leaving of England: 'Farewell, Babylon! Farewell Rome!' but we will say, 'Farewell, dear England, farewell, the Church of God in England and all the Christian friends there.' We do not go to New England as Separatists from the

Church of England, though we cannot but separate from the corruption of it; but we go to practice the positive part of Church reformation and propagate the gospel in America."

The equipment furnished by the Massachusetts Bay Company in sending out the Puritans was much more complete than that which launched the Pilgrims. There were large supplies of clothing, two hundred suits, doublets and hose of leather, one hundred suits of lined Kerseys, three hundred plain falling bands such as had displaced the fashion of Elizabethan ruffs, one hundred green cotton waistcoats trimmed with red tape, one hundred capes and as many leather girdles; mandilions (large cloaks of many folds for winter); wines, cereals, seeds, horses, cattle, fishing nets, firearms, drums, swords, belts and defense equipment for five forts with adequate ammunition. Unlike the crossing of the Pilgrim fathers, this one was short, comfortable, and for the most part pleasant and agreeable. Even the crew, contrary to that of the *Mayflower* in 1620, was wholly in accord with the religious feeling of the adventure. In the party were laborers and skilled artisans, many excelling in making pitch and salt, planting vines and orchards, in working iron, a surgeon and a banker, not omitting one Thomas Graves who was apparently a genius of diverse sorts, trained in discovering mines, in erecting fortifications, surveying buildings and lands, and in making maps. So valuable was this man that upon their departure the Company charged Endecott to listen to his advice. The fact that May and June was chosen for the passage rather than stormy October and November, probably had much to do with the comparative ease enjoyed by the later undertaking.

Arriving first at Cape Ann in June, they were directed by Endecott to proceed to Naumkeag (Salem) which they reached on the 29th. Here they found a number of the former settlers left by the Robert Gorges expedition, living in thatched cot-

tages. Contrary to a rather prevalent opinion, neither the newcomers nor the remnant of former settlers whom they encountered at Naumkeag were Separatists. They were Non-Conformists who were still fond of their old church, the Church of England, but who were unwilling to longer subscribe to the use of the Book of Common Prayer and other rituals and practices of the Church, which they regarded as corruptions.

Skelton and Higginson, ministers who had previously been silenced for their non-conformity, accompanied this first group of Puritans. It was a fortunate thing that Dr. Samuel Fuller, vestryman and deacon of the Plymouth Church, visited Salem and left a harmonizing influence in behalf of the newly declared religious convictions. While the Pilgrims and the Puritans did not see eye to eye on this matter of the degree of separation from the church of the homeland, Dr. Fuller early convinced Skelton and Higginson that God's people were "marked with one and the same mark and sealed with one and the same seal and have in the main one and the same heart and are guided by one and the same spirit of Truth." In this spirit of compromise, the first Puritan Church in New England established itself as an independent, later called congregational, form. The covenant whereby they then bound themselves in an indissoluble bond to the Lord, read, "We covenant with the Lord and with one another and do bind ourselves in the presence of God to walk together in all his ways, according as he is pleased to reveal himself unto us in his blessed word of Truth."

We must recognize, however, that, as in Plymouth, there were many who did not subscribe to this covenant, preferring the form and practice of the Church of England, as well as still others without religious convictions or interests of any sort. While in social position and background the Pilgrims and the Puritans were unlike, it was more essentially in their attitude toward the Established Church and the authority of the king that they were most diametrically opposed. As has previously been stated, the Pilgrims wished to conduct their religious services and establish their church without a bishop and without the English communion, on the other hand accepting

the king as their royal sovereign and liege lord. In distinction to this attitude, the Pilgrims recognized the Church of England as their "dear mother" in all things spiritual, while repudiating and refusing to comply with certain practices but, as far as possible, they felt and declared themselves to be independent of the authority of the English crown, wishing to create a kingless state in America.

Back in England during the first year of the Puritan settlement in the new country, enthusiasm was running high in the minds of others towards furthering immigration. This effort resolved itself into the Cambridge agreement which made a place for John Winthrop to act as leader of the Puritans and provided an innovation of great importance in containing a clause permitting the original charter of the company to be taken to New England. This was a strategic accomplishment and, as was later proven, ultimately removed control of the colony from English hands to American. In this way, the commercial company which launched the enterprise became eventually swallowed up in the colonies, leaving affairs under Puritan control.

The second section of the Puritan migratory movement took the form of a fleet of eleven ships sailing from Southampton early in 1630. The first four vessels, the "Arbella", "Talbot", "Ambrose", and "Jewel", carried John Winthrop, the precious charter, and seven hundred passengers. The remainder of the passengers followed during the next two months in the "Mayflower", the "Whale", the "Success", the "Charles", the "William and Francis", the "Hopewell", and the "Trial". With them they brought forty cows, sixty horses, a large number of goats and quantities of freight.

Here on the high seas there passed from the old to the new not only vessels outward bound, but an imperishable principle and stubborn determination to adhere to it. A new type of nation was already in the making. The high winds that filled the sails were not stronger nor more relentless than the high purposes which filled the hearts of these people, driving them on to the founding of a colony and a colonization movement which, in a few short years,



should become so strong as to defy orders from the king.

The flagship "Arbella" sighted the main coast on June 10th and entered the harbor of Salem on the 12th. Ships of this little fleet continued to arrive up to July 6th. In all the colonizing history of England, that crossing still represents the greatest movement of its kind. This Puritan migration was far from a casual affair agreed upon by zealous persons. It was the transporting from one continent to another of a well organized company with officers electively empowered to command; a group incorporated practically for self-government, and convinced that its mission was a divine one. Its members composed the largest, the best educated and qualified, and the most deeply and stubbornly determined group of men to embark for New England.

The stay was not long at Salem. Parties were almost immediately sent to investigate the coast where former settlers, probably some from the Robert Gorges group of 1623, were found at Charlestown living in houses, tents and wigwams. While some of the new arrivals remained here, others continued farther to Shawmut (now Boston), still others pushed on to Mystic (now Medford) and beyond to Watertown. Other groups found their way to Roxbury and Dorchester. It is unique that there should almost immediately be such dispersion in a new country. Indeed, this fact occasioned much uneasiness in the minds of the leaders.

About two hundred deaths occurred during that first year and one hundred or so persons returned to England when the ships made their return voyage. Among the dead were Lady Arabella and her husband, and other prominent members of the group. Friends in England despaired of the survival of the colony because of the shortage of food and the rigors of the winter, but they reckoned without the indomitable spirit which animated and empowered this group.

The motives of the Puritan movement included a belief in a divine mission as founders of a religious commonwealth which should of necessity have political accompaniments, but which should be under the control of the religious element at all times. The Puritans also believed that they were best qualified to administer

the affairs of such a community, and in addition to this there was the economic fact that they had placed their fortunes in the enterprise and therefore jealously guarded the control of the policies, legislation and property.

The dispersion of the party of the Puritans colonists into various communities automatically encouraged a type of self-government for which the charter had made no provision. Under their charter the Company was without legal right to incorporate other bodies but the exigencies of the situation seemed to awaken in them a spirit of independence, even of the charter itself. They certainly passed acts and made appointments which were extra-legal in order to facilitate good local administration. The charter specifically authorized the voting of freemen only, except upon a few unimportant questions. The town meeting was a democratic institution which grew out of seeming local necessity despite disregard for the limitations of the charter.

The first serious menace to the Massachusetts Bay Colony was the resumption by Ferdinand Gorges of his claim to their territory. Joined by Mason, Morton, Ratcliffe and Gardiner, the last three of whom had been driven out of Massachusetts Bay, he petitioned the king for redress and for the cancelling of the charter of the colony. Upon the receipt of favorable reports from leaders in the colony and men who had visited it, the first appeal failed; but the second one, more strategically planned, met with a verdict that the charter of the Massachusetts Bay Colony would be revoked and ordered back to England. Had it not been for the swiftly ensuing civil war in England, plus the sudden death of Mason and the disastrous launching of the ship which was to have borne Gorges as the king's newly appointed governor over the region then occupied by the colony, the story of Massachusetts and indeed of New England, might have been a very different one.

In 1634, a law was enacted by the General Court that every town should be represented by two deputies who should have power to speak for the town and to act for it as representatives in the Court. This was the third appearance of representative government in the colonies. Because of



the intimate alliance constantly maintained between the clergy and the magistrates, as the former assistants were soon called, the body of deputies became the most popular group in the Court. This situation precipitated a struggle which lasted twenty years between the deputies and the magistrate, with the clergy invariably on the side of the latter.

Throughout the twelve early years of the Puritan migration and settlement, there was behind the civil institutions a kind of super-government unauthorized by the charter, without legal status, and contrary to the spirit of self-representation which was constantly growing in their midst. This was the all powerful influence of the ministers who were repeatedly called upon to express their opinions in matters of government. These men were all well educated. It was from their minds that the first college in America, Harvard, sprang into being. The ministers were wont to preach and exhort on public questions. Practically comprising an unofficial third branch of the legislature, they became relentless and oft-times cruel in their judgment, demanding that no act should in any way reflect worldliness of spirit but that all conduct should be for the glory of God as they interpreted it.

The great Puritan movement towards America for twelve years, 1628-40, was a

constantly growing stream and destined by virtue of the type of men in control of and participating in it, to be a success. These were not simply traders, but were representative leaders determined to preserve in the new world the best of that which they were leaving. Some of them were from families of wealth and position and from stately homes; others came from important clerical positions; seventy-five of the men who came over during those years of the Puritan migration were graduates of Cambridge and fifteen of them of other universities. Small wonder that intelligence and courage to stand alone early and persistently asserted themselves.

By 1640, there were sixty-five thousand people in America and the West Indies. On the continent they were distributed as follows: Massachusetts, fourteen thousand; Connecticut, two thousand; Rhode Island, three thousand; Maine and New Hampshire, fifteen thousand; Maryland fifteen thousand, and Virginia, eight thousand. Of this number, only about four thousand were Puritans.

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# Genealogical Department

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

3708 Quebec St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

## ANSWERS

13864 (a) **ROBBINS.**—Ebenezer Robbins & his wife Experience had son, Josiah Robbins, b. July 23, 1737, Walpole, Mass., d. 1811, Union, Knox County, Me. (abt. 15 mi., from Appleton). Was in Rev. War. mar. Sarah Smith (1746-1825) dau. of Matthew Smith. Lived at Rockland, Me. & later Union. Children: Olive Robbins, b. Feb. 23, 1766, mar. James Metcalf; Mary Robbins, b. Nov. 11, 1767, mar. Daniel Gilmore; Sarah Robbins, b. Feb. 17, 1770, mar. Rufus Gilmore; Nathaniel Robbins, b. Oct. 2, 1773, mar. Lovey West; Lewis Robbins, b. Sept. 11, 1782, mar. Phoebe Barnard, Mar. 1805, b. 1787, dau. of Nathan Robbins & Sarah Wellington. Lived at Union, Me., the farm being still (1935) in possession of members of the family. Their children were: Josiah, b. Nov. 7, 1805, mar. Mahala York; Lucy, b. Nov. 10, 1807, d. 1833, mar. Milton Daniels; Maria, b. June 7, 1809, mar. (1st) Jesse Drake, (2) Orris Blood; Roxanna b. June 27, 1812, d. 1893, mar. William Hawes; Nathan, b. July 22, 1815, mar. Abigail Daniels; Lewis, b. May 12, 1817, mar. Matilda McAlister; Phebe Ann, b. June 25, 1821, d. Aug. 22, 1826; Charles, b. Mch. 20, 1825, d. June 10, 1848. Josiah Robbins (son of Lewis above) mar. June 26 or 28, 1831, Mahala York, dau. of Thomas & Phebe York, moved to Ky. for the sake of his lungs. Died there May 17, 1855. Children: Charles Warren Robbins, (my grandfather) b. 1835; William Jesse Robbins, b. May 11, 1848. The name Jesse in this family would suggest they were related to your Jesse. Also you note Milton Daniels, above, which may account for the name of your Milton Robbins.—*Mrs. Maude E. White Cleghorn, Chadron, Nebr.*

15772. **FISH-AVERY.**—Capt. Jabez Fish, b. at Groton, Conn. July 25, 1741, d. at

Sheshequin, Pa., Apr. 16, 1814. Had 2 children: Jemima who mar. Zebulon Butler & Thomas remained at Wilkes Barre, Pa. Married 2d wife 1797, Susannah Dana Whiton, dau. of Anderson Dana & widow of Stephen Whiton who was killed in battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. Susannah was born in Ashford Conn. Jan. 11, 1762, died in Sheshequin, Pa., April 4, 1844. Four children: Maria, b. at Wilkes Barre, Apr. 4, 1798; Jabez, b. at Wilkes Barre, Aug. 3, 1799; Diantha, b. June 15, 1801; Lemira, b. July 25, 1803. Rev. Rec. — took part in Battle of Wyoming July 3, 1778, in the company of Capt. Bidlack. He was one of eight who survived. Moved to Sheshequin, Pa. in 1809, having acquired a farm of 350 acres, in exchange for highly valuable lots in Wilkes Barre, Pa. References: Charles Miners "History of Wyoming" page 135; History of Sheshequin, Heverly, Page 165; Pioneer & Patriot Families: Heverly, Vol. 2, page 97. Would be glad to correspond if further infor. is needed.—*Alice P. Fish, Waverly, New York.*

14333. **POSEY.**—Have copy of Will of Thomas Posey. He had sons: Alexander Posey, a distinguished physician. Have copy of his Will also. Thomas Posey & A. W. G. Posey. Alex. willed his brother Thomas one thousand dollars & his rifle gun. Further details can be had by writing.—*Mrs. Walter L. Bender, Langley Field, Va.*

15525. **ENGLE.**—Am a direct descendant of George Engle who emigrated to Knox Co., Ky. at an early date & have many letters from the children in my possession as late as the '60's. Shall be glad to correspond.—*Mrs. W. M. Vaught, 306 F & Holston, Elizabethton, Tenn.*

**STORM.**—Gerrit Storm (son of Thomas Storm & Ann (Myers) Sickles) b. & bapt. Apr. 1722, died abt. 1797 (see Will). This is probably the Gerrit Storm, whose will is

recorded in Charlotte precinct, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1783. Mentions wife Mary ——— (Maria Sickles ?) Mar. Feb. 8, 1746, Maria Sickles, b. Harlem, N. Y., dau. of 2d wife of Gerrits father, by her 1st husband (otherwise his foster-sister). Children: John Storm, b. Dec. 1746; Thomas Storm, b. 1748, mar. Elizabeth Graham; Eneltie Storm, mar. ——— Adriance; Anna Storm, mar. ——— Strang; Catherin Storm, mar. ——— Hunt, & had children, William & Mary, mentioned in their grand-fathers will. Mary Storm, widow of Gerrit, of Hopewell, Dutchess Co., N. Y., in her will mentions son, Joh, & makes requests to the children of Engeltie Adriance; to Anna Strang, & to grand-dau. Mary, wife of William Requa. (Gen. by Louis P. de Boer, LLB, N. Y. Cy.)—*Mrs. Maude E. White Cleghorn, Chadron, Nebraska.*

**FULLER-WINTERS.**—Nort(h)rup Fuller mar. Mary Winters somewhere in New York abt. 1777, & moved to Montgomery Co., Va. in 1784. Their children were: Sarah, b. in N. Y., mar. Jasper Terry & went to Ill.; John b. N. Y.; Obadiah, b. N. Y.; Robert b. N. Y., mar. Peggy (Margaret) Thompson; Moses b. in N. Y. Feb. 14, 1784; d. in Montgomery Co., Ill., 1778, mar. in Va. 1805 Elizabeth Prillaman, dau. of George P——, moved to what is now Clark Co., Ohio 1807 (then part of Champaign Co.) & lived there until abt. 1840, when they moved to Montgomery Co., Ill.; James, b. in Va., mar. Diadama Thompson; William b. in Va., mar. Margaret (Peggy) Botkin (bodkin), dau. of John Bodkin. (See Abstract of Wills Aug. 1928, D. A. R. Mag.). Moses Fuller & Elizabeth Prillaman had 9 children: Barbara, Nov. 11, 1807, d. abt. 1827 just before her marriage; Mary, b. May 23, 1809, mar. George Smith, lived in Logansport, Ind.; some of her descendants were in Springfield, Ohio; Catherine, b. Nov. 14, 1810, mar. George Blackburn, Montgomery Co., Ill.; Malinda b. Oct. 24, 1815, mar. Edward Hurd, Montgomery Co., Ill.; Susannah, b. Feb. 20, 1818, mar. Wm. Seward, Montgomery Co., Ill.; Clarissa b. Jan. 11, 1821, mar. Samuel Abner Paisley, Montgomery Co., Ill.; Jane, Twins, Jane died young; John Prillaman,

b. Mar. 23, 1823, mar. Mary Greer, Montgomery Co., Ill. Used through the courtesy of *Mrs. Ella Ruland MacDougall, No. 12 Glen Court Apts., Denver, Colorado.*

10497. **BROWNING.**—Capt. John Browning, b. Apr. 16, 1749, in Culpeper Co., Va., was the son of Francis Browning, Jr. & Frances Norman. He mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. John Strother, b. Hanover 1721 & died in Culpeper Co., 1795, and Mary Wade. Capt. John Browning served all through the Rev. War, was at Yorktown, & with the army all winter at Valley Forge, & fought in many battles. He was a member of Washington's bodyguard with the title of Lieutenant-Captain. He died Sept. 25, 1818, aged 69 years. The father of Capt. John Browning was Francis, Jr., son of Francis, Sr. & Elizabeth Lloyd. He was born abt. 1724, in Culpeper Co., Va. & married Frances Norman abt. 1741. They had eleven children of whom John was the 5th. He died in Culpeper Co., Va. in 1761, aged abt. 37 years. In 1741 Courtney Norman, relative of his wife, conveyed to Francis Browning, Jr., a part of the original Browning tract. The Will of Francis Browning, Jr. was proved in Culpeper Co., Va. Feb. 19, 1761. The above infor. is taken from the Browning Genealogy & from "The Raileys & Kindred Families," by Wm. E. Railey. If further data is desired I shall be glad to correspond.—*Mrs. Vanda Browning Griffin, Lawton, Okla.*

15343. **DIGGES.**—Had a sister Anna who married Claibourne Davis, a distinguished Presbyterian Minister. They moved from Howard Co., Mo. to Memphis, Tenn. Have much data on this family.—*Mrs. Walter L. Bender, Langley Field, Va.*

11516. **LITTLEPAGE.**—Would like to correspond with person making this inquiry or anyone interested in his record. "Wanted any infor. regarding John Dickinson Littlepage, names of his two wives & proof of his Rev. Rec. He lived at Charlestown, W. Va. & was the father of Charles Pierson Littlepage." Have infor. proving Samuel Brown Littlepage was one of five children of John D. Littlepage by first marriage.—*Mrs. Ellen Littlepage Hart, 3306 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C.*

15487. **BROOKS.**—Miles Brooks who moved from Ky. to Ill. was the son of Geo. Brooks & his wife Edith, dau. of Nathan Turpin. Geo. Brooks was son of John Brooks & wife Lilly Ann ———. He was Rev. Sol., died in Barren Co. in 1816. Would be glad to correspond.—*Mrs. L. P. Redford, Glasgow, Ky.*

15528. **CONNER.**—Susannah Rice, mar. William Conner, Sr., sometime after 1829 in Ky. The names of the children of John Conner & William Conner are so similar that I am sending list as follows: James, George, Jefferson, Elizabeth, Ann, Polly or (Molly), Nancy & Susannah. Also have other data that might be interesting so would like to correspond.—*Mrs. Corinnie Z. Maguire, Zelle Clair Villa, Plant City, Fla.*

15519 (a) **PARKER.**—The query asks for the names of the wife & children & all other infor. of Col. Joseph Parker of Macclesfield, Isle of Wight Co., Va. This Col. Parker was Col. Josiah Parker who was b. May 11, 1751 & who married May 6, 1773, Mary Bridger, the widow of Col. Joseph Bridger, nee Mary Pierce. Col. Parker d. Mar. 18, 1810, leaving an only child, Ann Pierce Parker who mar. in 1802 Capt. William Cowper, U. S. N., who was an officer on the "Constellation" under Capt. Thomas Thruxton. She died at Macclesfield Mar. 21, 1849. She had the following children: Josiah Cowper, who under the will of his grandfather & an act of Legislature took the name of Josiah Cowper Parker in order to perpetuate the name of his famous grandfather who had left no male descendants by the name of Parker; William Cowper, who died sine prole; Thomas Frederick Cowper; Leopold Copeland Parker Cowper, who died without issue. Josiah Cowper Parker mar. 1st Elizabeth Pinner & had by her two children who died in infancy. He mar. 2d Mary Ann Keith & left children named Anderson Keith Parker, George Doniphan Parker, Susan Francis Parker, Mary Elizabeth Parker, William Frederick Parker, Major Leopold Oscar Parker, Jane Doniphan Parker & Rosa Cowper Parker. As these children who assumed the name of Parker were the only descendants who bore the surname of Parker of Col. Parker of Mac-

clesfield, I am not giving the children of Thomas Frederick Cowper. References for this may be found in the Parkers of Macclesfield, by James F. Crocker, printed in Va. Historical Magazine, Vol. 6, pages 420-424; & in the Smithfield Times, Thursday, Mar. 21, 1929, by Mrs. L. L. Chapman. The ances. of this Col. Josiah Parker is also given in these references. There was another Joseph Parker of Isle of Wight Co., not so illustrious, who was a minister in the Free Will Baptist Church, 1757-1765. He is mentioned in the Mill Swamp Baptist Church records—reference the same edition of the Smithfield Times. Col. Josiah Parker had but one brother, Copeland Parker.—*Kathrine Cox Gottschalk, Hotel Gordon, Washington, D. C.*

**HAYDEN.**—In response to a query appearing in the December issue of the D. A. R. Magazine regarding one William Hayden, b. in Braintree, Mass., Oct. 5, 1727, I submit the following from my family records: Moved to Long Island with his parents abt. 1745. Mar. to Lydia Casted of Staten Island abt. 1748 & shortly thereafter moved to Morristown, N. J. Children: John b. Aug. 26, 1749, in Morristown, N. J., mar. 1st Charity Gard, d. 7-24-1836; made Capt. of 1st militia raised in Fayette Co., Pa. For his services he was granted 9000 acres of land; Noah mar. Elizabeth Gilpin, Went to Randolph Co. Va. (now W. Va.); Enoch, b. in Morristown, N. J. settled in Loudoun Co., Va., thence to Mason Co., Ky. & in 1829 to Marion Co., Mo.; Pamela; Percina; Stephen, b. in Morris Co., N. J., went to Penn. in 1805. Later to Ohio; Webb; Lot; Charlotte; William Belemus, b. Mar. 16, 1766; d. June 11, 1834, moved to Hampshire Co., Va. (now in W. Va.) May 7, 1791, bought land from his parents. William Hayden, Sr., died in 1823 in his 96th year. There is no record of his having lived on Staten Island. It is thought he & his wife Lydia spent their last days with their son William Belemus & both are buried in the old cemetery at Rio, W. Va. This graveyard is in Hampshire Co., 21 miles from Romney. He was a sergeant of the guards at Fredericksburg Magazine & for his services received a strip of land on Timber Ridge, Hampshire Co., W. Va. (then Va.) comprising 2268 acres.

This land was disposed of in nine separate transactions. William Hayden's mother, Priscilla Webb, was a great grand-dau. of John Alden & Priscilla Mullins of the Mayflower. Should further infor. be desired regarding the Hayden genealogy shall be pleased to furnish.—*Harry Forrest Willey, 370 Highland Drive, Seattle, Wash.*

15868. BROWN.—Bartlett Brown, Sr. (originally of Albemarle Co., Va.), settled at Matthews Bluff, S. C. prior to 1768. Bartlett Brown had bro., William, wife Sarah ———? The two brothers were sons of Benjamin & Mary Brown of Va. Bartlett Brown seems to have had four son's Michael, Barnett H., Jabez G., Benjamin B. & one dau. Cynthia Calhoun. His will was made in 1815 & probated Dec. 5, 1822, he divided his property among his children, above named, including Cynthia W. Brown, afterwards Calhoun. His Executor's were James Overstreet & John Best, left considerable property for that time, including 32 negroes. (The History of Orangeburg Co., 1704-1782 By A. S. Salley, Jr.) page 182 (538) Benjamin & (539) William, both sons of Bartilol and Katherine Brown. Benjamin b. Jan. 27, 1756; William b. Oct. 5, 1757 Surets for both: Henry Rowe; William Dewidd &c. (I take it for granted that Bartlett & Bartilol Brown are the same person).

(a) ODOM.—Wanted parentage of Martha Ann Odom, b. Nov. 1, 1772, d. Sept. 10, 1843, mar. Rev. Darling Peeples, Mar. 29, 1796 in Barnwell, Dist., S. C. Darling Peeples, son of Henry Peeples & Sarah ———? b. Nov. 24, 1774 d. Jan. 3, 1850 in Barnwell Dist., S. C. (epitaphs copied from monument in the Peeples private burial ground) Barnwell Dist. Peeples plantation, a few miles of Blackville, S. C. Will ——— Rev. Darling Peeples, 5 day of Dec. 1849. Will of Henry Peeples—dated Jan. 25, 1784 gives the name of his wife Sarah ———? & the names of his four children, Darling, Polly, Sally & Betsey Peepbles. The will written in his own writing, & states that a record an exact copy of his will (two copies were made by him) had been recorded. Ordenan Office for Orangebough, S. C. Witnesses

— John Parkinson, George Robinson, Sam Lemtzer M. Mobley, Malcom Clark—Register. (note) a copy of Henry Peepbles will, handed down to a great-great granddaughter, Mamie Elizabeth Peeples, (Mrs. William Aaron Morrow). In the year, 1923, this copy was presented to the National Society, Wash., D. C. by the State Regent of Texas, Mrs. W. D. Garlington of Dallas, Texas. Any one desiring to see this will, will find it in the Museum, Constitution Hall, Wash., D. C. George Odom, b., d. mar. Sallie (Sally) Robinson, they had according to my knowledge 4 children, names as follows: George R., Allen, Lucy, & the eldest Sally Robinson Odom. She was b. Jan. 28, abt. 1800, d. Feb. 11, 1850 in Barnwell Dist., mar. 1st Henry Madison Peeples, May 23, 1816, Henry M. Peeples, b. Apr. 3, 1797, d. Jan. 1824, Sally R. (Odom) Peeples (wid) mar. 2d, John Matheny of S. C. (no issue by this m.) (Henry M. Peeples was the son of Rev. Darling Peeples & Martha Ann Odom) (another son Darling P. Peeples mar. Lucy Odom, sister to Sarah). I am unable to tell you the parents of Martha Ann Odom. Wish very much to solve the problem myself. I believe there might be on record at Barnwell Court House, a will or will's that might throw light on that particular family. Sally Robinson Odom & Henry Madison Peeples, had issue, Benjamin F. Peeples & Henrietta Ann Peeples. Benjamin F. Peeples, b. Aug. 3, 1820, Odom's Creek, Barnwell Dist., S. C., d. Sept. 4, 1899, Peeples plantation, mar. Cornelia Ann Tobin, Jan. 23, 1840, Barnwell Dist, Cornelia Ann Tobin, b. Jan. 28, 1818, Barnwell Dist, S. C. issue 6 children, Henry Madison Peeples, Anna, Cornelia, Rosa, Ellen & Jennie. Henry Madison Peeples, M. D., b. Jan. 3, 1841 Barnwell Dist, S. C. d. July 29, 1873, Willis, Texas, m. July 14, 1863 Blackville, S. C. to Miss Laura Frances Brown, b. Dec. 2, 1841, Raymond, Miss. d. Oct. 7, 1919 at Tyler, Texas. They had issue 2 children, Henry Madison & Mamie Elizabeth Peeples. Mamie E. Peeples, mar. William Aaron Morrow. They made their home in Waco, Tex.—*Mrs. Mamie Peeples Morrow, 1829 Columbus Ave., Waco, Texas.*



Bible of Mrs. Chas. Dana Hazen, Christian Str., White River Junction, Vt.

### BIRTHS

Skyler Dana was born Mar. 20th, 1785.  
Dolly Dana was born Jun. 1st, 1787.  
Abida Smith was born Jun. 21st, 1750.  
Frances Sessions was born Jan. 28th, 1753.

Elisha Smith was born Jun. 5th, 1776.  
Sally Smith was born Jun. 25th, 1778.  
Simeon Sessions Smith was born Oct. 10th, 1782.

Simeon Sessins was born Feb. 22nd, 1720.

Sarah Sessions was born Jan. 17th, 1724.  
Polly Peabody was born Dec. 14th, 1751.  
Sophia Dana Hazen was born Jan. 23rd,

Allen Hazen was born Nov. 30th, 1822.  
Emily F. Hazen was born Dec. 13th, 1825.  
Israel B. D. Hazen was born Sept. 6th, 1830.

Putman Dana McMillan was born 1832.  
Henry Allen Hazen was born Dec. 27th, 1832.

Sarah McMillan was born May 12th, 1836.

Israel R. D. Hazen was born Apr. 24th, 1837.

John McMillan was born Nov. 10th, 1841.  
Chas. Dana Hazen was born Feb. 11th, 1842.

Emily H. Hazen was born Aug. 2nd, 1844.  
Charlotte O. Stanley was born May 5th, 1809.

Austin Hazen was born Jun. 25th, 1785.  
Israel Putman Dana was born Apr. 13th, 1774.

Sally Smith was born June 25th, 1778.  
Francis Mary Dana was born June 13th, 1800.

Sally Sophia Dana was born Feb. 6th, 1802.

Hannah Putman Dana was born Jun. 22nd, 1807.

Israel Putman Dana was born May 21st, 1809.

Julia Ann Dana was born May 21st, 1812.  
Charles Smith Dana was born Nov. 18th, 1816.

John Winchester Dana was born Jan. 29th, 1760.

Hannah Putman was born Aug. 25th, 1764.

Isaac Dana was born Nov. 25th, 1765.  
Betsy Dana was born Feb. 27th, 1768.  
Benjamin Dana was born Feb. 16th, 1770.  
Judah Dana was born Apr. 25th, 1772.

Israel Putman Dana was born Apr. 13th, 1774.

Hannah Pope Dana was born Jun. 28th, 1775.

John Winchester Dana was born Jan. 16th, 1777.

Daniel Dana was born Mar. 23rd, 1778.  
Sarah Winchester Dana was born Nov. 11th, 1779.

David Dana was born Mar. 28th, 1781.  
Eunice Dana was born May 20th, 1783.

### MARRIAGES

Israel P. Dana to Sally Smith, Apr. 29th, 1798.

Austin Hazen to Frances M. Dana, Jun. 1st, 1819.

Andrews McMillan to Emily E. Dana, Nov. 26th, 1828.

Allen Hazen to Hannah Putman Dana, Feb. 15th, 1832.

Israel P. Dana to Charlotte O. Stanley, Jun. 24th, 1835.

Chas. S. Dana to Arvilla H. Sibclair, Feb. 14th, 1848.

Allen Hazen to Martha R. Chapin, Sept. 18th, 1846.

Austin Hazen to Lucia Washburn, Mar. 1st, 1837.

John Winchester Dana to Hannah Putman,

Abida Smith to Polly Peabody, Jun. 10th, 1792.

Isaac Dana to Sally Dean.

Elisha Smith to Sarah Winchester Dana, Jun. 29th, 1801.

Elisha Smith to Polly Bowman, Jun. 1818.

### DEATHS

Shylor Dana departed this life December 24th, 1785.

Simeon Sessions Smith departed this life July 4th, 1786.

Frances Smith departed this life May 24th, 1790.

Sarah Sessions departed this life February 12th, 1807.

Sally, wife of Isaac Dana departed this life April 13th, 1812.



Benj. F., son of Isaac Dana departed this life April 12th, 1812.

John Winchester Dana departed this life February 9th, 1813.

Simeon Sessions departed this life October, 1814.

Abida Smith departed this life March 30th, 1815.

Sally W. Smith departed this life March 25th, 1816.

Polly Dana departed this life October, 1817.

Elizabeth, wife of Judah Dana departed this life November 15th, 1819.

Hannah, wife of John W. Dana departed this life April 3rd, 1820.

Eunice, wife of Harvey Chase departed this life 1823.

John Ware departed this life March, 1825.

Isaac Dana departed this life April 1831.

Polly, wife of Abida Smith departed this life January, 1823.

Benj. Dana departed this life July 22nd, 1838.

Daniel Dana departed this life 1839.

Patsy Ware departed this life March 31st, 1848.

Sarah Sophia Dana departed this life October 31st, 1820.

Frances Emily Hazen departed this life August 2nd, 1830.

Israel P. D. Hazen departed this life April 18th, 1831.

Frances, wife of A. Hazen departed this life June 11th, 1831.

Israel P. A. Hazen departed this life January 4th.

Julia Ann Dana departed this life May 28th.

Julia McMillan departed this life January 6th, 1844.

Emily E. McMillan departed this life May 17th, 1844.

Sally Shaw Dana departed this life September, 1844.

H. Judah Dana departed this life December 17th, 1845.

Deacon Daniel Dana departed this life September 3rd, 1848.

Sarah S. Dana departed this life May 7th, 1859.

## EDINBURGH:

Printed by Alexander Kincaid His Majesty's Printer

MDCCLXII

## BIBLE RECORD

William Martin, born September 28, 1778.

Margaret his wife born 16th Feby. 1785.

Emily Ann Martin born 7th Oct. 18th 1811.

Allen R. Martin born Feby 16, 1813.

Elizabeth S. Martin born Sept. 21st, 1815.

Mary D. Martin Born July 1, 1817.

Napoleon Martin Born September 1st, 1819.

Martha J. Martin Born November 5th 1821.

Washington P. Martin Born Feb. — 1823.

Thomas Allen was born the 30th day of January 1742.

Mary his wife was born the 9th day of February 1739.

Mildred their daughter the 9th day of Decemb. 1762.

James their son 20 Octo. 1765.

Margaret their daughter 1st. January 1769.

Thomas their son 17th November 1775.

Mildred was married to David Henderson May 2, 1782. She had two sons, born May 28 1783.

Thomas and David Thomas died the 22 Dec. 1795.

Mary Allen departed this life April 2, 1786.

Margaret Allen departed this life March 1st. 1787.

Margaret Henderson departed this life January 2, 1788.

Alexander Henderson born October 27th 1791.

Janet Henderson born 14 August 1793.

James Allen was married the 23 December 1793 to Miss Fanny Cattell.

Fanny Allen departed this life Apr. the 6th 1799.

Mary Henderson was born the 30 October 1795.

MRS. MARGARET PHIPPS LEONARD,  
*Casper, Wyoming.*

An *exact* copy of records taken from Bible now in possession of Adah L. Miller, Yount Afs., Portland, Indiana.

Bible printed at Liverpool, by Nuttall, Fisher, Dixon and Gibson MDCCCXIII.

Inside of front cover appears:

"Isaac G. Barrick was Born February 2(?), 1829."

On first page,

William Badger Was Born January 15th 1775.

#### Marriages

Margaret Rish was married to John Shriver July 14th 1839.

Hannah Rish was married to Ezekiel Wolf, May 8th 1842.

Rachel Rish was married to John Coulson Nov. 3rd 1842.

Joseph Rish was married to Catharine Kreiling July 4th, 1844.

Catherine Rish Was Married to Nimrod C. Barrick dec. 23 1847.

Sarah Rish was married to Isaac Barrick January 23, 1850.

Christina Rish was married to Nimrod Wildman Nov. 25, 1852.

Ann Jane Rish was married to Manuel Reed July the 24, 1853.

#### Between Old and New Testament

Ann Jane Mitchell Born the 22 July, 1822.

Simeon Rish was born Jan. 5th, 1780 Son of Jacob and Margaret (Kissinger) Rish.

Anne Rish was born December the 23, 1798. She was the daughter of William and Catharine Furgerson Badger.

Wm. Badger born in Va. Jan 15-1775. Died 1857.

#### Marriages

Married By Geo. Brown Esq. of Columbian County Ohio.

Simeon Rish to Ann Badger April 4th, 1816.

#### Births

Was Born to Said Simeon & Anne—

Joseph Rish July 19th 1815.

Hannah Rish Augt. 7th 1818.

Margaret Rish Sept 10 1820.

Betsey Rish May 13 1823.

Cristina Rish July 24 1825.

Rachul Rish Feb 8 1827.

Cathern Rish Jany 2nd 1829.

Sarah Rish April 17th 1831.

Ann Jane Rish April 15 1833.

Mary Rish Mar 10 1837.

James Robertson Rish Apr 26th 1839.

Tamar Rish born Nov. 24th 1842.

Mary Ann Barrick born Oct 29th 1848.

Daughter of Nimrod and Catharine Rish Barrick.

#### Deaths

departed this Life, Elizabeth Rish Augt 12th 1832.

Departed this life, Mary Rish April 24th 1843.

Departed this life, Tamar Rish Sept. 21st, 1845.

Departed this life Simeon Rish March 1st 1848.

Departed this life Joseph Rish March 25th, 1848.

Catharine Barrick Departed this life, Sept. 4th, 1849.

Mary Ann Barrick Departed this life Sep. 17th, 1849.

The *spelling* and *capitals* in above Bible records were carefully copied.

Copied by Mrs. Hazel Grimes Finch, R. R. 2—Box 4, Portland, Indiana.

#### FIRST RECORD

Of the births of the children of Samuel Tannehill Senr. Born August 31st 1731.

Mary Tannehill was born the 24th of July 1756.

James Tannehill was born the 19th of March 1759.

Rachel Tannehill was born the 5th of February 1764.

Christine Tannehill was born the 1st of December 1766.

Samuel Tannehill was born the 17th of December 1768.

Ruth Beall Tannehill was born the 23rd of December 1770.

William Tannehill was born the 19th of May 1773.

Ninian Tannehill was born the 13th of July 1775.

Zachariah Tannehill was born the 13th of January 1777.

## SECOND RECORD

## PAGE 1

Samuel Nogle born in the year of our Lord 1789.

Anna A. Daning 1806.

James Foglesong was born Dec. 21, 1818, His hand and pen.

## PAGE 2

Of the children of John Birdsong and his wife, Ruth.

## Births

David Birdsong born Jan. 4, 1806.

Otha Birdsong born June 6, 1809.

Mary Birdsong born April 11, 1811.

Elizabeth Birdsong born Jan. 9, 1813.

Ruth Birdsong born May 24, 1815.

Matilda Birdsong born July 4, 1817.

Susanna Birdsong born March 11, 1819.

James Birdsong born Dec. 29, 1820.

John Birdsong born June 21, 1823.

Mahaly Birdsong born August 14, 1825.

## Deaths

Okey Birdsong Died April the 25, 1883.

Otha Birdsong Died April the 25th, 1843.

## PAGE 3

Of the children of Henry Nogle.

Ruth Nogle was born December 26, 1788.

Samuel Nogle was born August 28, 1789.

Mary Nogle was born December 15, 1791.

Henry Nogle was born September 31, 1793.

John Nogle was born January 1, 1796.

James Nogle was born November 2, 1797.

Elizabeth Nogle was born July 11, 1801.

Ichabod Spencer born 1774, died Oct. the 23, 1850. Aged 76 years 9 months & 13 days.

Ruth Spencer born 1788, died Oct. 16, 1864. Aged 76 years 2 months & 10 days.

Mahala Spencer, daughter of Ichabod and Ruth Spencer married Alonzo A. Baker born Dec. 16, 1816, died May 6, 1884.

Born in Herkimer Co., N. Y. and had 13 children.

## PAGE 4

James Nail James Nail James Nail.

(Written in three places on this page.)

Records from Bible of Annie Vernor Heath, copied by her daughter, Mrs. William E. Woodruff III. who now owns the Bible.

"Presented to Annie Vernor Heath by her father, Rev. W. H. Vernor, Christmas 1880."

## MARRIAGES

Ezekiel E. Vernor to Jane L. Woods, Marshall Co., Tenn., March 16, 1824.

Dr. Henry Hannum to Ann E. White, Abingdon, Va., 1828.

Rev. Fielding Pope to Annie E. Hannum, Maryville, Tenn., 1860.

R. A. Heath to Annie E. H. Vernor, Maryville, Tenn., March 8, 1876.

Rev. W. H. Vernor to Ellen W. Hannum, Maryville, Tenn., March 8, 1854.

Henry E. Vernor to Bettie M. Beall, Galveston, Texas, Sept. 18, 1879.

Henry E. Vernor to Mary Beall.

Dr. Ches. Jennings to Jean M. Vernor, Little Rock, Arkansas, Feb. 10, 1885.

A. V. Stafford to Kathleen Vernor, Little Rock, Arkansas, Sept. 10, 1885.

Edward H. Pottle to M. Ellie Vernor, Florence, Alabama, June 7, 1886.

G. Beall Vernor to Blanch Russell.

Brice Pottle Jennings to Fred Martin, Little Rock, Arkansas, July 3, 1906.

Brice Pottle Jennings Martin (m. 2nd) James O'Connor, Pratt, Kansas, Dec. 24, 1926.

Rev. W. H. Vernor m. 2nd. Mrs. Mildred McEnry, Columbus, Arkansas, Oct. 2, 1884.

W. H. Vernor Heath to Alice Miller, Little Rock, Arkansas, Dec., 1913.

Gen. Joseph Bates to Rosa E. Fisher, 18—.

George T. Beall to Jane L. Bates, Galveston, Texas, 18—.

E. R. Jennings to Margaret Doty, Chattanooga, Tenn.

## Revolutionary War Pensions

BAUM, FREDERICK. (S. 6561, Certificate No. 27545; issued August 15, 1834, Act of June 7, 1832, at \$23.00 per annum, from March 4, 1831. Agency, Pennsylvania. Service—Pennsylvania. Rank, Private. Application for Pension August 6, 1832. Age, born June 17, 1761. Residence at date of application, Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Pa.)

Frederick Baum was born June 17, 1761 in Reading, Berks Co., Pa. This record is in the family Bible in possession of his brother John Baum, who took it to the Western country. While a resident of that part of Cumberland Co., Pa., where his father moved in 1768 which was later Mifflin Co., he entered the service of the U. S. under Capt. Arthur Buchanan on a scout against the Indians (being very young he is not positive as to the year, but thinks) it was June 1776 that they started from Lewistown and marched to Frankstown, Huntingdon Co., Pa. They were about 2 weeks, the company was about 50 strong, John Oliver, Esq. one of the Judges of Mifflin Co. is the only person now living, that deponent knows that can testify to this fact. He belonged to said company.

He served at various times as a private amounting in all to 6 months & 27 days in the Pa. militia under the following officers: Arthur Buchanan, Alexander McCoy, George Bell, William Lamb, John McElhattan and William Wilson.

He was married during the Rev. War his wife did not survive him. Her name and those of his children are not stated. He died April 29, 1833.

David Mulliken, administrator.

CHADWICK, ELIHU. Widow, REBEKAH. (W. 29888, Certificate No. 11533; issued May 13, 1833, Act of June 7, 1832, at \$320.00 per annum, from March 4, 1831. Agency, Pennsylvania. Service—New Jersey. Rank, Lieutenant. Application for Pension October 3, 1832. Age, born May 27, 1759. Residence at date of application, Shippen Twp., McKean Co., Pa.)

Elihu Chadwick was born May 27, 1759 in Shrewsbury Twp., Monmouth Co., N. J. His father, John Chadwick, was born March 12, 1713 and was killed April 18,

1783 by the Refugees. He lived in Shrewsbury Twp., Monmouth Co., N. J. until 1811 then moved to Lycoming Co., Pa., in 1816 he removed to Shippen Twp., McKean Co., Pa.

He volunteered June 15, 1775 served 1 year as a private under Capt. Dennis, was promoted June 15, 1776 to Sergeant and served 3 years and 8 days, was commissioned June 23, 1779 Lieutenant and commanded the first company in Col. Daniel Hendrickson's 3rd Regt. for 1 year, 6 mos. and 17 days. He was commissioned Jan. 10, 1781, Lieut. of Capt. Thomas Chadwick's (Elihu's brother) Co. under Col. Asher Holmes and served until Jan. 10, 1782. He was also authorized to enlist 820 for the defense of the frontiers of N. J. for a 12 months service, subsequently he was out as Lieut. on all alarms until April 11, 1783, during these years of service he was in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, Monmouth, Tinton Falls and Middletown and was wounded in action June 11, 1779 at which time his brother Jeremiah Chadwick was killed.

The Commission of Elihu Chadwick as Lieut. of the 1st Company of militia in Shrewsbury, in Col. Daniel Hendrickson's Regt. of Monmouth County, N. J., was signed Wil Livingston, dated Trenton, June 23, 1779.

The Commission as Lieut. of a Co. raised in Monmouth Co., N. J. and commanded by Capt. Thomas Chadwick, dated at Freehold, (torn) 10, 178—, signed Thomas Seabrook, John Covenhoven, Nath. Scudder, Thos. Henderson. Recruiting order to Lieut. Chadwick, was signed by Asher Holmes, Col. dated Monmouth Co., June 21, 1779. After the Rev. War he received the following appointments; April 4, 1785 Captain 1st Co. 3rd Regt. of Monmouth, N. J. June 5, 1793 Major 3rd Regt of Monmouth, N. J. Nov. 18, 1779 Lieut. Col. 3rd Regt. of Monmouth, N. J. He was postmaster in Shippen in 1828, Treasurer of McKean Co. in 1829. Oct. 3, 1832 Joseph Throckmorton, an old soldier under Capt. Green and Bishop of Monmouth Co., N. J. now of Potter Co., Pa. having just arrived his testimony is inserted. Joseph Throckmorton formerly of

Monmouth Co., N. J. declares that from June 1779 to the close of the War he often saw Elihu Chadwick on command as a Lieut. In 1832 Richard Chadwick was the prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in McKean Co., Pa. In 1832 when Elihu Chadwick made application for a pension Taber Chadwick, a Clergyman of Monmouth Co., N. J. and John Chadwick, also of said Co., stated that they were both acquainted with said Elihu Chadwick at the time he served in the Rev. War, but did not state any relationship.

**CHADWICK, ELIHU.** Widow, **REBEKAH.** (W. 29888, Certificate No. 4824; issued January 8, 1840, Act of July 7, 1838, at \$320.00 per annum, from August 31, 1837. Agency, Pennsylvania. Service—New Jersey. Rank, Lieutenant. Application for Pension, February 8, 1839. Age 65 years, she was born February 1, 1774. Residence at date of application, Smithport, Pa.)

Rebekah Chadwick declares that she is the widow of Elihu Chadwick who was an officer during the Rev. War and a U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress passed June 7, 1832. She was married to Elihu Chadwick, July 28, 1789.

Elihu Chadwick died Aug. 30, 1837 in Smithport, McKean Co., Pa. at the time of his death, his son Richard Chadwick of Smithport, Pa. was register of probate of Wills for McKean Co., Pa. and he stated that he and 4 brothers were his fathers executors. Elihu Chadwick was married Dec. 28, 1780 to Mary (no maiden name given). She was born Feb. 1, 1774.

Family Record—John Chadwick, Sr., born in old England, time unknown, died June 20, 1739; Johanah Chadwick, maiden name Runnels, born in Bermudas, time unknown, died Sept. 20, 1739; Hugh Jackson, born Mar. 12, 1683, died Aug. 1750; John Chadwick, born Mar. 12, 1713, killed April 18, 1783; Ann Martha Chadwick, born Dec. 29, 1713, died Oct. 22, 1799; Elizabeth Chadwick, born, Mar. 9, 1736, died 1738; William Chadwick, born Jan. 29, 1738, died Nov. 9, 1815; Peace, his wife, died Nov. 26, 1815; John Chadwick, born Sept. 20, 1739, died March 1803; Francis Chadwick, born July 18, 1741, died June 13, 1809; Samuel Chadwick, born July 20, 1743, supposed lost at sea 1768; Elizabeth Chadwick, born

Jan. 26, 1746, died 1751; Sarah Chadwick, born, Mar. 5, 1748, died Dec. 2, 1828; Thomas Chadwick, born July 7, 1850, died Sept. 3, 1791; Mary Ann Chadwick, born July 12, 1852, died Aug. 13, 1824; her husband, Richard, died Nov. 18, 1827; Jeremiah Chadwick, born May 1, 1755, killed June 11, 1779; Elihu Chadwick, born May 27, 1759, died Aug. 30 1837, married Dec. 28, 1780, Mary —, she was born May 1, 1764, died Aug. 11, 1785; Mary Chadwick, born July 17, 1781, m. Mar. 20, 1800; Rebekah Chadwick, born April 30, 1783, died Nov. 6, 1824, married June 22, 1799; Elihu Chadwick, married July 28, 1789, Rebekah, she was born Feb. 1, 1774; Richard Chadwick, born Nov. 19, 1789, m. May 27, 1819, his wife died Mar. 8, 1826; John Chadwick, born Feb. 5, 1791, m. Sept. 7, 1820; Nancy Chadwick, born Oct. 21, 1792, m. Nov. 22, 1812; Catherine Chadwick, born Nov. 10, 1794, m. 1st Feb. 12, 1812, m. 2nd Dec. 20, 1817; Sarah Chadwick, born Oct. 13, 1796, died June 24, 1802; Elizabeth Chadwick, born April 21, 1799, m. Feb. 14, 1822; Deborah Chadwick, born Dec. 4, 1800, m. Mar. 9, 1818; Lydia Chadwick, born June 25, 1803, m. Jan. 29, 1824; Elihu Chadwick, born Sept. 8, 1805; Sarah Chadwick, born Sept. 3, 1807, m. July 28, 1835; Jeremiah Chadwick, born April 7, 1810; Francis Jeffery C., born Feb. 12, 1812; Susanna, born Oct. 11, 1814; Jeremiah, born Dec. 27, 1816.

Rebekah Chadwick was allowed a pension; her date of death is not shown. Susannah Chadwick, born Oct. 11, 1814, daughter of Elihu Chadwick, was pensioned by Special Act of Congress passed Mar. 3, 1893, on account of her father's Rev. Services. She then resided in Emporium, Cameron Co., Pa. She died July 13, 1902. At the time of her death she was living with Sue L. Chadwick and Ellen J. Chadwick of Emporium, Pa.

No further family data on file.

**HOWELL, ARTHUR.** Widow, **LEAH.** (W. 14944, Certificate No. 11325; issued May 17, 1838, Act of July 7, 1838, at \$45.00 per annum, from March 4, 1836. Agency, N. J. Service—N. J. Rank, Scaleman. App. for Pension Jan. 2, 1839. Age born June 17, 1764. Res. at date of app. Dutch Neck in West Windsor, Mercer Co., N. J.)



Leah Howell declares that she is the widow of Arthur Howell who was residing with his mother, near Trenton, Hunterdon Co., N. J. at the time of the Rev. War. Sometime before the battle of Trenton Arthur Howell was taken prisoner near Trenton and later made his escape, was engaged against the British and Hessians and on the day of the battle the Hessians threatened to hang him. He continued to serve during the years 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780 and 1781 in the Quartermaster's Department, a part of the time under Peter Gordon and James Paxton, assistant commissary of Issues, his entire service amounting to more than 2 years.

Arthur Howell married Euphania (no maiden name, date and place of birth given). Their children:

Ann Howell born July 6, 1783.

Richard Archable born Jan. 1786.

Wilson Howell born March 2, 1789.

Mary Howell born Nov. 5, 1790.

Euphania Howell died Nov. 13, 1790.

Declarant was married to Arthur Howell Feb. 12, 1793 by Rev. Peter Wilson, at the home of her father Daniel Swain. Her maiden name was Leah Swain and she was born June 17, 1764. Their children:

Daniel S. W. Howell born Apr. 30, 1795.

Arthur Howell born Aug. 2, 1796.

Elias Coalman Howell born Jan. 16, 1798.

John Hardin Howell born Sept. 11, 1799.

Isaac D. Howell born Apr. 2, 1801.

Euphania Howell, born ———.

Daniel Swain died Jan. 1820. Place not stated.

Arthur Howell died Oct. 18, 1820. Place not stated.

Leah Howell died Aug. 1842. Place not stated.

The following children were living in 1852, Richard Daniel S. W., Arthur, Elias Isaac D., John H. Euphania, the wife of John W. Barclon or Barklow, Rebecca, the wife of William Cloudin or Cloward. The date of said Rebecca's birth and the name of her mother are not designated. In 1851 said Arthur Howell was living in East Windsor, Mercer Co., N. J. J. H. Howell, was then a resident of West Windsor, Mercer Co.

In 1839 Rachel Slack, the wife of Thomas Slack and the sister of the soldier's widow Leah, made an affidavit in Mercer Co., N. J.

(her age not shown) she states she attended the wedding of her sister, Lean to Arthur Howell. They were married by Rev. Peter Wilson of the Baptist church of Hightstown. Her husband, Thomas Slack often spoke of drawing provisions and forage from Arthur Howell at Trenton while he was engaged in Carting in the Continental service. Has heard Arthur Howell tell of being a prisoner. Jan. 10, 1839. William Fisher of East Windsor, N. J. a Rev. pensioner and Jacob Hall of East Windsor, N. J. a U. S. pensioner, they testify in the case.

No further family data on file.

LOW, HENRY, or LOWE, Widow ELEANOR or ELLEN. (W. 8259, B. L. Wt. 8454, 160-55; Certificate No. 14,726; issued September 22, 1819, Act of March 18, 1818, at \$8.00 per month, from August 19, 1818. Agency, Virginia. Service—Maryland. Rank, Private. Application for Pension, August 19, 1818. Age 66 years. Residence at date of application, Washington County, Va.)

He enlisted in 1777, near Talbot Courthouse, Md.; served in Capt. Levi Handy's Co., 5th Md. Regt., Continental Establishment, Col. Gunby; served until the close of the war; was discharged at Annapolis, Md.

He was in the battle of Germantown where received a wound from a musket ball which broke his thigh. He was in the battles of Monmouth, the taking of Stoney Point and the taking of Paulus Hook.

There is record of Henry Low as a private 5th Md. from March 1, 1778 to Jan. 2, 1781.

January 17, 1821, Henry Low, aged 68 years, a resident of Washington Co., Va., states that his wife is upwards of 50 years, one daughter about 17 years old and another daughter, aged 10 years, living with him (no names given).

Henry Low died May 21 or 23, 1834, in Washington Co., Va.

LOW, HENRY, or LOWE, ELEANOR or ELLEN. (W. 8259, B. L. Wt. 8454, 160-55. Certificate No. 4572; issued October 11, 1854, Act of February 3, 1853, at \$96.00 per annum, from February 3, 1853. Agency, Virginia. Service—Maryland. Rank, Private. Application for Pension, June 28,



1853. Age 34 to 40; in 1865 it is given as 47 years. Residence at date of application, Washington County, Va.)

Eleanor Low declares that she is the widow of Henry Low, a Rev. soldier and U. S. pensioner under the act of Congress passed Mar. 18, 1818.

She was married to Henry Low, July 25, 1836 by Rev. Ferdinand L. B. Shaver, in Washington Co., Va.

July 25, 1836, Henry Low and Eleanor Kelsoe, Kelsy or Kelso were married by Rev. Ferdinand L. B. Shaver, Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1852 it is stated that she had 5 minor children, the oldest not yet 15 years old (no names stated).

PEIRCE, SAMUEL, or PIERCE. Widow, HANNAH. (W. 26901. Certificate No. 3408; issued October 6, 1818, Act of March 18, 1818, at \$8.00 per month, from April 24, 1818. Agency, Vermont. Service—Connecticut. Rank, Private. Application for Pension, April 24, 1818. Age, b. September 22, 1756. Residence at date of application, Salisbury, Addison County, Vt.)

Samuel Peirce was born Sept. 22, 1756. He enlisted Dec. 31, 1775, while a resident of Canaan, Conn. Served one year as a private in Capt. John Steven's Co., Colonel Burrall's Conn. Regt.; was discharged at Fort George. After which he served seven months (no officers named) and until he enlisted, Aug. 1777, and served three years under the following officers: in the 8th Conn. Regt.; Captains: Jesse Kimball and Rice. Colonels: Chandler, Russell and Sherman. Was discharged at Peekskill, N. Y., Aug. 1780.

He was in the battle of Monmouth and was in the front guard under Gen. Lee and in skirmishes at Black Horse Tavern and Kingsbridge, while General Washington's Army lay at Valley Forge, Pa.

July 4, 1820, Samuel Pierce, aged 64 years, of Salisbury, Vt., states that his wife (no name given) was 59 years old, and he had 5 of his children living with him:

Theodocia, aged 36 years,  
Rodney, aged 24 years,  
Hannah, aged 22 years,  
William, aged 19 years,  
Alonzo, aged 16 years.

Samuel Pierce died March 11, 1832, in Salisbury, Addison Co., Vt.

PEIRCE, SAMUEL, or PIERCE. Widow, HANNAH. (W. 26901. Certificate No. 1821; issued February 18, 1839, Act of July 7, 1838, at \$81.00 per annum, from March 4, 1836. Agency, Vermont. Service—Connecticut. Rank, Corporal and Private. Application for Pension August 6, 1836. Age, born January 8, 1761. Residence at date of application, Salisbury, Addison Co., Vt.)

Hannah Peirce declares that she is the widow of Samuel Pierce, who was a Rev. soldier and U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress passed Mar. 18, 1818.

She was married to Samuel Peirce at Salisbury, Conn., Oct. 25, 1781. Her name before said marriage was Hannah White; the ceremony was performed by Rev. Jonathan Lee.

They had the following children:

Elizabeth, born Aug. 12, 1782, m. —

Story,

Theodocia, born May 14, 1784,

Submit, born Apr. 6, 1786, m. —

Weaver, of Middlebury, Vt. in 1836,

Alvares, born Dec. 3, 1791,

Samuel, born May 31, 1794, d. Feb. 3, 1809,

Rodney, born Apr. 1, 1796, living in Salisbury, Vt., in 1836,

Hannah, born Oct. 16, 1798,

Solomon William, born Dec. 26, 1801,

Alonzo, born May 19, 1804.

She died May 24, 1846.

They moved soon after their marriage from Salisbury, Conn., to Canaan, Conn., and in 1788 to Poultney, Vt., then to Salisbury, Vt.

Samuel Pierce, born Sept. 22, 1756.

Hannah White, born Jan. 8, 1761.

They were married Oct. 25, 1781.

# National Board of Management

Special Meeting June 30, 1937

**I**N the absence of the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, the special meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was called to order by the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, on Wednesday, June 30, 1937, at 12 noon.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, Mrs. Boyd, the devotions and prayer sent by her were read by the Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was given. Mrs. Robert moved *that the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Pouch, be the Chairman of this meeting.* Seconded by Mrs. Haig. Carried.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge, the Chairman appointed the Registrar General, Mrs. Spencer, Secretary *pro tem.*

The Secretary called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: *National Officers:* Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Robert, Mrs. Spencer. *State Regents:* Mrs. Haig, Mrs. Blakeslee, Miss Johnson. *State Vice Regent:* Mrs. Brundage.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert, moved *that fifty-nine former members be reinstated.* Seconded by Mrs. Blakeslee. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Pouch, read her report.

## Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madame Presiding Officer and Members of the National Board of Management. It is my pleasure to make the following report:

The resignation of the State Regent of Hawaii, Mrs. George D. Oakley of Honolulu, has been reported.

Because of the passing away of the State Regent of New Jersey, Miss Mabel Clay, the State Vice Regent, Mrs. J. Warren Perkins, assumes the duties of State Regent.

Through their respective State Regents, the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Wilma D. Evans Hoyal, Douglas, Ariz.; Mrs. Eunice Roper Carter, Washington Township, Ind.; Mrs. Katharine Hayne Stratton, Ridgewood, N. J.; Mrs. Bessie M. Carlisle, New York City, N. Y.

The authorization of the following Chapters has expired by time limitation: Como and Yazoo City, Miss.; Lakeview, Ore.; Buffalo Valley, Covington, Dickson, Dresden, Mt. Juliet, Rogersville, Rutledge, Smithville and Watertown, Tenn. The State Regent of Mississippi requests that the authorization for a Chapter at Yazoo City be renewed. The State Regent of Tennessee requests authorizations

of the nine before mentioned Chapters in her State, be renewed. The State Regent of Oregon requests the authorization of the Chapter at Lakeview be renewed.

State Regents request authorization of Chapters at the following places: Eastborough and Lyons, Kans.; Madison, S. Dak.

The Prince Georges County Chapter at Seat Pleasant, Md., having complied with all requirements necessary, requests its location be changed to the District of Columbia.

The State Regents have requested official disbandment of the following Chapters: Samuel Reid, Eatonton, Ga.; Nemasket, Middleboro, Mass.

The following Chapters have met all requirements according to our National By-Laws and are now presented for confirmation: Smoky Hill at Ellsworth, Kans.; Ralph Clayton at Clayton, Mo.

HELENA R. POUCH,  
*Organizing Secretary General.*

Mrs. Pouch moved *the acceptance of the Organizing Secretary General's report.* Seconded by Mrs. Spencer. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Spencer, stated that included in her report are five applicants for membership whose ages range from eighty-nine to one hundred and three years, as follows: Mrs. Justine B. Hewes Parker, Pasadena Chapter, California; Mrs. Harriet Crandall Bolles, Baron Steuben Chapter, New York; Miss Sarah Crandall, Baron Steuben Chapter, New York; Mrs. Mary Jane Hutchinson Hoyt, Mary Stanley Chapter, Ohio; Mrs. Samantha I. Lovellette, Corpus Christi Chapter, Texas.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Spencer, read her report.

## Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 772 applications presented to the Board.

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,  
*Registrar General.*

Mrs. Spencer moved *that the 772 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society.* Seconded by Mrs. Pouch. Carried.

At 12:45 p. m. the meeting adjourned.

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,  
*Secretary pro tem.*



## National Society Children of the American Revolution

(Organized April 5, 1895)

Founder, MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP (Deceased)

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(Address all Officers in care of Memorial Continental Hall)

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#### National Vice President Presiding

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#### National Recording Secretary

MRS. FREDERICK ALLEN HUNNEWELL

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MRS. LARZ ANDERSON, Mass., 1937  
MRS. HERBERT ALLEN BLACK, Colo., 1937  
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MISS MARGARET LOTHROP, Calif., 1937  
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MRS. HORACE TOWNER, Iowa, 1935

PRESIDENT GENERAL S. A. R.  
PRESIDENT GENERAL D. A. R.

A State Director has charge of the work in each State

Total membership of Society, around 10,000      Total number of Societies ..... 497  
Latest National Number ..... 42,680

# THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organization—October 11, 1890)

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL  
Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

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1937-1938

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MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR  
MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK

MRS. GRACE L. H. BROSEAU  
MRS. LOWEL FLETCHER HOBART  
MRS. RUSSELL WILLIAM MAGNA

**Honorary Vice-Presidents General**

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MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916  
MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, 1923  
MRS. JOHN CAMPBELL, 1926  
MRS. ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD, 1927  
MRS. THOMAS KITE, 1927

MRS. ALEXANDER ENNIS PATTON, 1931  
MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL, 1933  
MRS. HENRY BOURNE JOY, 1935  
MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS, 1935  
MRS. ALVIN VALENTINE LANE, 1936  
MRS. WILLIAM B. BURNBY, 1937



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